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THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
13th Apr.	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9600
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7902		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		
1st June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	5294		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are inperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *13th March, 1907.*

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,681	Beyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,389	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Beyer	24th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	22nd June "

For further Particulars apply to
L. BRICARD,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Moser	13th April.
KORBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.
KORBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KORBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
†† VORWAERTS	5090	R. Colledani	2nd May.
PERSIA	5805	P. Craglietto	25th May.
TRIESTE	5090	D. Matcovich	24th June.
F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,060 or £72.
Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th April.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 43, Church Gate Street. Fort, Bombay

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

S. S. "ADALIA," SAILING about 9th inst. Comfortable accommodation in the above St-am.r for about 15 passengers in 2 & 3 Berthed Cabins.
For further particulars, apply to—
KILLICK NIXON & CO,

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 15th Apl.	11 a. m.	P. D. & O.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 11th Apl.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 12th Apl.	7 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 15th April, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Basreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th April, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SEALDA," 6,382 tons, on or about 13th April.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, sailing on or about 22nd April calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
8th April, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	16th April.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	6716	28th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	19th June
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	9th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	24th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	11th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	27th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing about
ASIA	3,611	J. Shanklin	5th May 1907.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 325
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 350
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 700
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above. All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the, undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
TIENTSIN MARU	...	T. Tibiola		10th April
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	10th Apl.	20th April
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	16th Apl.	27th April
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	30th Apl.	11th May.
TOYOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	14th May	25th May
RIOJUN MARU	...	G. S. Lapraik	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

CHEAP PASSAGES PER S.S. "NIDERDALE."

BOMBAY TO HULL, ON OR ABOUT 12TH APRIL.

COMFORTABLE ACCOMmodation for about 25 Passengers in two Berthed Cabins fitted with Electric Lights and Fans.
This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
Apply to—
W. and A. GRAHAM and CO.,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 36 Pages of the "Full Mail Budget" " size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 15, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4, post Rs. 18-12; Rs. 9 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* GENERAL	2361	Mühbauer	19th April 1907

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast Ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES,
Agent,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 19TH MARCH, 1907.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Penang.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thatping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tsinling	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Holen	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu	Peking		Bomb'ay
(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS,
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder Road
CLEARING DEPARTMENT.

GOODS, PACKAGES & Parcels arriving from abroad cleared through Customs & despatched upcountry or delivered locally with promptitude and economy. Shipping documents and Invoices should be sent to us as soon as possible to avoid delays and demurrage.
Special low Contract Rates to regular Clients and Merchants.
PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in clearing baggage through Customs.
LETTERS, PARCELS, TELEGRAMS for expected friends received and delivered FREE of charge.
MAXIMUM of SPEED & MINIMUM TROUBLE GUARANTEED. Correspondence invited and full particulars supplied by return post.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amount to over Rs. 2,75,00,000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS are based upon the Company's actual experience :—being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,535,405
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras,

FUNDS OVER £13,000,000.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.
Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.
Apply for Particulars,

BRANCH OFFICE:	AGENTS:
SECY. C. M. ROSS,	T. H. MOORE & Co
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, 42/48, *Church Gate Street*,	HUMMUM STREET,

BOMBAY

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 8	47 6	37 11	30
25	24 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 6	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	55 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.
E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

18 SECOND-HAND PIANOS TO BE CLEARED.

IN GOOD CONDITION.

BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.

BUILT FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

We would invite anyone requiring a good Piano, exceptionally cheap, to call at our Saloon without delay, since the prices at which we intend to dispose of these 18 instruments will ensure their Speedy Sale.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR
Bluthner and Schiedmayer and Soehne Pianos,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.
For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

ENGINEERS,
Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.
MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
Codes: OWN & ABC (5th Edition).

PURITY & QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STUHR'S GENUINE RUSSIAN CAVIARE

TRADE MARK
Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & CO., HAMBURG.
Export Agent:
W. LOVEGROVE, 12, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON.
GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's S. S. "MACEDONIA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Town Bunder.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. WHITTELL, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. COY.,
Bombay

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "IMPERATOR," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven days after the discharge of the respective Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or no Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per HANSA Line s. s. "SCHWARZENFELS," No. 9 Sheds, Victoria Docks, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex above Vessels, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

Dated 9th April, 1907.

GREEN'S RESTAURANT.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT PRIZE will be distributed on WEDNESDAY, 10th April, 1907, at 9 P.M., to the following winners :—

	Rs.
1st J. Stewart, Esq. Hamilton Hotel, Mazagon	150
2nd R. Livingston, Esq. Frere Road, Fort	75
3rd R. Johnstone, Esq. 1, Sholapur Road, Poona	50
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NOTICE.

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on THURSDAY the 18th day of April 1907, at 2-50 P. M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1906.

2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4.—To appoint Auditors for the Current year and to fix their remuneration.

5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 8th April 1907.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th day of April to the 3rd day of May, 1907, both days inclusive.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society, will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, 1907, at 6 P.M.

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F. E. HARDCASTLE,
Honorary Secretary.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Reports, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Coasting and Steamship Arrivals and [illegible] Price Rs. 3.

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GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
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'Paisley Flour'

be mixed with the ordinary flour before making the dough.

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PILL & STEEL
APIOL PILLS
for Ladies.

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THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NEW FEATURES.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* :—

CRICKET

EIGHT ARTICLES, BY

P. F. Warner (of Middlesex ; Captain of England) ;
A. A. Lilley (England's greatest wicket-keeper) ;
A. O. Jones (Captain of Notts) ;
A. E. Knight (Leicestershire's chief stay ; an accomplished writer on Cricket).
G. L. Jessop (Captain of Gloucestershire ; has played many times for England) ;
J. T. Tyldesley (of Lancashire ; England's surest bat) ;
B. J. T. Bosanquet (of Middlesex) ;
A. C. MacLaren (Captain of Lancashire).

NOTE.

The articles are bright and attractive to the general reader, and written by men whose names are right to the front in Cricket matters. We have selected for treatment new, practical, and original subjects, and the matter is in every case personal and anecdotal. Mr. Warner led the team which regained our Cricket prestige in Australia ; he has played Cricket in many climes ; Mr. G. L. Jessop, the famous hitter, gives reminiscences of the new style and the old ; Mr. A. A. Lilley, as wicket-keeper, has new views on the present state of Cricket (he is this season to be the worthy recipient of a National testimonial) ; Mr. J. T. Tyldesley, a keen observer and player, writes of games won and lost through forcing the game.

PROGRAMME.

P. F. Warner,
The Greatest Game I ever Played in.
A. A. Lilley,
How to Brighten Cricket.
A. O. Jones,
The Virtue of Hitting Hard and Hitting Often.
J. T. Tyldesley,
The Art and Advantage of Forcing the Game.
A. C. MacLaren,
How Good Fielding Helps the Bowler.
B. J. T. Bosanquet,
The Value of Unorthodox Cricket.
A. E. Knight,
The Bowler and the "Sporting" Wicket.
G. L. Jessop,
Hitters of To-day and Yesterday.

HUMOUR

New Series of Eight . . . . .
REALLY LAUGHABLE SKETCHES
BY

F. P. Dunne,
("Mr. Dooley.")
Athol Forbes,
(Author of "Odd Fish," &c.)
A. St. John Adcock,
(Author of "Humours of London Life," &c.)
J. J. Bell,
(Author of "Wee MacGreegor," &c.)
G. B. Burgin,
(Author of "Taxter's Little Maid," &c.)
S. Baring-Gould,
(Author of "John Herring," &c.)
Edwin Pugh,
(Author of "The Purple Head.")

NOTE.

We have secured a new contributor in the person of "Mr. Dooley," whose work in the leading magazines has drawn so much comment. The other writers are well-known for their power of realizing really humorous situations and characters.

PROGRAMME.

1. "Mr. Dooley on Glory," F. P. DUNNE.
2. "The Humours of Marrying," ATHOL FORBES.
3. "The Mediator," J. J. BELL.
4. "The Man from Queen Street," G. B. BURGIN.
5. "The Silent One," EDWIN PUGH.
6. "Spoilt Men and Women," A. ST. JOHN ADCOCK.
7. "Cabman 7015," J. M. JACOBS.
8. "Lost on the Sands : a Summer Episode," S. BARING-GOULD.

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KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBA[illegible]

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FOR SALE.
B

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kyleakin, 1,976 tons, Captain J Leanox, will sail to-day for Rangoon.

THE steamer Naseri, 911 tons, Captain P M Primrose, sailed yesterday for Aden, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Havraise, 3,549 tons, Captain M Caston, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Auchenerag, 2,542 tons, Captain M h Reid, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay, in ballast.

THE steamer Ormidale, 2,304 tons, Captain J Hamilton, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE City Line steamer City of London, Captain J Black, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Queen Eleanor, 2,270 tons, Captain R J Legg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Westminister, 2,781 tons, Captain W Duncombe, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Rotterdam with a general cargo.

THE steamer Baron Cawdor, 2,764 tons, Captain B C Gondry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sirdhana, 2,073 tons, Captain H R Holt, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Somali, 1,622 tons, Captain J Birch, will sail to-day for Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi via coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Scalda, 3,437 tons, Captain R H Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo and 16 passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Obra, 3,520 tons, Captain F R Cammack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice and 7 deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Islami, 1,604 tons, Captain A Newby, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening from Jedah, with 835 pegrims. During the voyage five pilgrims died of natural causes.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Waroonga, 1,608 tons, Captain H Bamber sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Slawart wife and child, Miss R Hampdon, Mr Ahmed Beg and 150 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx.....Cmdr Bowman .....R Navy
R I M S Forthbrook ...Lt A E Harold .....R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone ...Lt G H Finnis ..... R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats .....Royal Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Lapwing .....Comdr Barker .....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr G A Rose .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—April 8.

Alston.....2563 Wyatt.....
Akbar.....1440 Baldwin .....H C Jeosub
Assaye .....Seymour .....Transport
Baron Cawdor.....2764 Gondry .....M M & Co
Caspian .....2317 Young .....K N & Co
Clifton Hall ...2532 J nes .....K N & Co
Dorris .....763 Cuthbah .....M M & Co
Glendun.....1629 Taylor .....M M & Co
Island.....1604 Newby .....B & P S N Co
Imperator.....2310 Moses .....A Lloyds S N Co
Kyleakin .....1976 Lamocks .....C M & Co
Kola .....810 Noxon.....M M & Co
Nerbudda .....1960 Williams .....M M & Co
Oriental .....2805 Llewellyn .....P & O Co
Obra .....3520 Cammack .....M M & Co
Queen Eleanor.....2270 Legg .....
Shanghai.....2666 Davison.....Shah S N Co
Shahinoor .....2782 Evans .....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—April 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
Coast Master	2973	Tibbals	Kobe	10-4	N Y Kalsha
B Queensborough	1851	Turner	Kchi	7-4	F M & Co
C & B. Chanda	3951	Tice	K'chi	10-4	M M & Co
D & E City of Kohi	3543	Snow	Karachi	10-4	K Nixon & Co
H Westward Ho	2216	Evans	Genoa	9-4	J M & Co
K Kirkfield	2289	Dermody	Hull	9-4	W & A G & Co
L General	1489	Muthisner	Durban	19-4	A Strandes
L Indus	5784	Dodero	Shanghai	17-4	P B S N Co
M Denmark	4793	Hide	Shanghai	17-4	P & O Co
N Horsley	3410	North eil	Manchester	12-4	R A Willis
O Thornbeck	2345	Rogson	Rotterdam	9-4	R A Willis
P Somali	1621	Birch	Durban	9-4	A Strandes
Q Caithnise	2222	Taylor	London	10-4	K N & Co

H W P D

Ponani	552	Esmail	Bargar	9-4	Bo S N Co
Satrunji	547	Hoosein	K'chi	9-4	Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Islami s	Newby	Jedah. Mar 24
8	Queen Eleanor s	Legg	Calcutt . Mar 27
	Baron Cawdor s	Goudey	Calcutta, Mar 28
	City of London s	Black	Aden 6
	Obra s	Cammack	Rangoon, Mar 21
	Anchenerag s	Reid	Delagoa Bay, Mar 19
	Scalda s	Brown	Rangoon, Mar 14

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, &c
	Westminister	Duncombe	Hamburg, &c
	Waroonga s	Bamber	Persian Gulf, &c
	Ormidale s	Hamilton	Liverpool, &c
	Havraise s	Caston	Havre
	Naseri s	Primrose	Aden
	Sirdhana s	Holt	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Somali, Birch, for Zanzibar, &c,
" Kyleakin, Lennox, for Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Obra, for Rangoon.
" City of London, for Liverpool, &c
" Imperator, for Trieste, &c.
" Scalda, for Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Steamer	Names.	From
5	Nil		

DEPARTURES.

6	Twingone	W B Murison	Rangoon
	Kohinur	J M Wright	Rangoon
	Mabis	D P Macdonald	Rangoon
	Dupleix	G Melber	Colombo
	Batteal all	C W Balsen	Natal
	Fulwell	G C Douglas	A Porte
	Taunton	R W Moon	New York

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Apr	Vessel.	From
2	Clan Macnab	Coast
3	Clan Lindsay	Liverpool
4	Lichtenfels	Antwerp
5	Tecsta	Straits

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

7	Siras	Calcutta
8	Nawab	Bombay
8	Matiana	Calcutta
8	Pundit	Pondicery
10	Vindobona	Calcutta
12	Gisela	Trieste
15	Umlazi	Natal
26	Pongola	Calcutta
28	Ceylon Maru	Penang

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilea s—349 tons oil cake, The New Mofussil Co ; 900 cwt wheat sweeping and 150 cwt wheat flour, H Kanji ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 120 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 100 bales hemp, Tyabji and Co ; 50 bales wool, N Goculdas ; 80 bales wool, G Gungadas ; 10 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 16 bales D Gulabchund.

City of London s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,000 tons manganese ore, D B Lam and Co ; 100 bales hemp, H Govindji.

FOR LONDON

China s—9 bales carpets, Ajmer Import and Export Co ; 44 cwts condiments, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons ; 20 cwts mother of pearl shell, K N Mavri ; 432 cwts myrabolams, David Sassoon and Co ; 56 bales skins and hides, R M Kooka ; 100 bales hemp, H Govindji ; 2 bales twist, M M Essabh oy 175 cwts dry chillies, 292 cwts turmeric and 80 cwts Kajoo, R Jewandas and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER

Massilia s—10 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—6,847 L Dreyfus and Co ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 63 bales cotton fly and 95 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 990 cwts poppyseed and 1,980 cwts gingellyseed, 7 Fachiri ; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 6,000 cwts linseed and 21,170 cwts gingelliyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

City of London s—700 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co ; 3,170 cwts crushed bones, M Jamal.

FOR HULL.

Queen borough s—250 bales hemp R Reeve and Co.

Niddersdale s—980 cwt rapeseed 1,000 cwt cottonseed and 1000 cwtsesamed M Vulcubdas.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—700 bales cotton, Valbart Bros,

D Babastino s—450 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING, [8TH APRIL, 1907.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	Rs 1,30,672	Melbourne	Macedonia	Mercantile Bank
1 Box sovereigns	75,000	Hongkong	Macedonia	Chartered Bank
1 Bag Gold Coins	2,143	Marseilles	Peninsular	B Castorchand & Co
3 Boxes Sovereigns	1,35,000	Alexandria	Peninsular	National Bank
1 Box Sovereigns	6,523	Melbourne	Macedonia	W Assomall & Co
Package Sovereigns	57,170	London	Peninsular	Cox & Co
1 Box Sovereigns	3,39	Alexandria	Peninsular	H E H Allana
Gold Coins.....	373			
35 Packages Sovereigns	20,082	Jeddah	Shah Noor	Sundry natives
Gold Coins	83,0			
Rupees	30,22			

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

General dullness is the prevailing tone of the market. There is little change in prices for contracts, and little demand. In Spot cotton the same enquiry for the same descriptions continues day after day, and though holders are keen to do business in other styles, and willing to make concessions, they meet with no response from buyers. Shippers are only taking high-class and stapled Oomras and Broach, while Mills confine their purchases to stapled and extra stapled lots.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	252	April.
Fine " Nagpur Kampti	214/15	May
Fine " Dawangaum Pulgaon	201	do.
Fine " Khangaum Akola ...	193	do.
Fine " Amraoti.....	193	do.
F. G. " Khandeish.....	170	do.
Fine " Khandeish	179	do.
Fine " Bengals.....	166 17	do.
Good Westerns	230 31	do.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	239	do.

NEW CROP 1908.

Good M. G. Broach	238 9	Mar 08
Fine G. H. G. Bengals ...	172	Jan 08

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	7000 bales
Total Imports	.....

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.
5 64 + 01	5 64 + 01	5 62 + 01	5 61 + 01	5 59 + 02
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
5 56 + 01	5 53 + 01	5 53 + 02	5 53 + 02	

FREIGHTS.

The market continues quiet with a moderate business passing at our previous quotations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED—

The market is steadier with a moderate business doing as under.

Ready ... Rs. 7 4 0 to 7 5 0
May ... " 7 11 0

RAPESEED—

The market is firmer and prices are advancing. We quote as follows :—

Brown Cawnpore Apl.-May Rs. 7 11 0 to 7 12 0

Gingeilyseed :—

Bold White	35 per cent	... Rs. 5 4 0 0
	75 do.	... " 5 2 8 0
Black Kutni	...	... " 5 4 8 0
Yellow Ringunghat	...	... " 5 5 8 0

Tone—Firmer.

CASTORSEED :—

Ready ... Rs. 3 6 0 0

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

COTTONSEED :— ... " 18 0 0 to 18 8 0

Tone—Quiet.

GROUNDNUTS :— ... Rs. 4 1 8 0

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

WHEAT :—

White Delhi April May. ... Rs. 4 7 0

Tone.—Quiet. little doing.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	16 752	bales.
Wheat	7019	cwts.
Linseed	19,150	"
Rapeseed...	31,983	"
Gingellyseed	4,213	"
Poppyseed	6,340	"
Groundnuts	772	"
Castorseed	7,256	"
Rice	2,836	"
Myrabollams	6,755	"
Cottonseed	13,310	"
Mowrased...	46	"
Gram	2,449	"
Joowar	5,557	"

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 6¼ per cent per annum. The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 38 lacs up.

Exchange :—

The Market opened steady at 1s. 4 5/32d. T. T and 1s. 4 3/16d. on demand, but with several Banks refusing to give better than 1s. 4 1/8d. T. T. Contracts were made at 1s. 4 5/32d. T. T. for delivery this week but for next week onwards the rate was refused. The Credit rate for ready bills was mostly 1s. 4 7/16d. 3 month's sight but this coupled with 1s. 4 13/32d. for the mail of 19th instant was also refused. Bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 5/32d to 1d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 3/16d.
Credits— 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 7/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s 4 1/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	172½
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	141
Hongkong—10 days' sight ...	151½
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	149½
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	207

Government Paper :—

The Government Paper market opened with a firmer tendency to-day and this notwithstanding a decrease of Rs. 38 lacs in the Bank of Bombay cash balance. At opening ready Paper was quoted at 97 and the settlement at 97½ and by noon advanced 1/16d. to 97 1/16d. and 97 5/16d. respectively. In the afternoon there were still buyers and quotations advanced 1/16d. further to 97¼d. and 97 3/8d. for ready and settlement, respectively, at which we close with buyers. Calcutta market was advised unchanged at 96 15/16d. for ready and 97 3/8d. for delivery in a month. We quote :—

Cash	97	2	0
1st Settlement	97	6	0

Bullion :—

The London Bar Silver quotations are advised as unchanged at 30 1/16d. for ready and 29 13/16d. for delivery forward in two months. New York is steady at 64½. There has not been much doing in the local Bazaar, the price of ready bars opening at 76 5/8 ex-duty and closing unchanged. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is steady. We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	76	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	76	15	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	76	5	0

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others, Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albions" are on the wrapper Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 28th March 1907, as compared with the statement of 6th April 1907 :—

Liabilities.	Mar. 28. Rs.	Apr. 6. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	94,00,000	94,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	72,71,651	43,61,559
Public Deposits at Branches	1,06,30,396	83,18,806
Other Deposits.....	7,86,82,679	7,63,86,552
Post Bills	16,931	16,231
Sundries	20,42,841	21,34,076
Rs..	11,84,44,400	11,11,01,924
Assets.		
Government Securities.....	1,47,44,212	1,43,94,289
Other authorised Securities.....	30,82,741	30,60,361
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,88,49,105	1,91,26,456
Loans do. do. do.	2,71,46,850	2,45,00,867
Bills discounted and purchased	2,20,49,819	2,07,25,493
Dead Stock	3,28,825	3,28,731
Stamps	4,816	4,728
Bullion	10,35,726	9,83,415
Balances with other Banks.....	5,63,031	6,08,316
Sundries	2,33,893	3,04,412
Cash	3,04,13,124	2,65,94,904
	11,88,44,400	11,11,01,924

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th March 1907, as compared with the statement of 2nd April 1907 :—

Liabilities.	March 26. Rs. a. p.	April 2. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,80,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,50,00,000 0 0	1,50,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,51,61,652 0 2	1,44,50,367 3 3
Other Deposits, &c.....	13,80,20,199 3 1	13,93,23,479 7 7
Bank Post Bills, &c	23,60, 20 8 9	7,74,329 4 10
Sundries	26,48,748 15 5	28,62,938 8 0
Rs	19,40,90,620 14 3	19,24,10,714 7 8
Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities.....	1,20,58,265 0 0	1,24,48,740 0 0
Other authorised Investments	42,29,393 4 0	42,37,630 12 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities.....	5,14,91,017 2 2	5,37,2,417 3 5
Amounts of Credit on do....	4,98,60,632 6 0	4,92,0..109 12 8
Bills discounted &c	2,62,64,346 3 2	2,54,30,399 12 7
Balances with other Banks...	10,04,260 0 8	11,66,284 7 6
Bullions		
Dead Stock	17,03,361 12 3	17,84,474 2 8
Stamps	14,066 7 11	14,526 3 0
Sundries	7,21,226 12 10	7,15,201 9 2
	14,73,86,909 1 0	14,86,48,486 4 0
Cash &c., at Head Office	4,67,33,711 13 3	4,37,62,228 3 8
Do. at Branches		
Rs..	19,40,90,620 14 3	19,24,10,714 7 8

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	16,68,435	Decrease
Do. at Branches ..	3,97,151	Increase
Other Deposits	4,02,280	Do.
Post Bills	15,85,691	Decrease
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,88,012	Increase
Loans	22,31,400	Do.
Accounts of Credits	6,59,923	Decrease
Mercantile Bills	8,24,087	Do.
Cash at Head Office.....	42,86,692	Do
Do. at Branches.....	13,1..,239	Increase

Percentage 27·8.

DERAILMENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

An engine and several wagons getting off the line at Wasind, a station about fifty miles from Bombay and situated between Kalyan and Kasara caused considerable dislocation to traffic on Sunday. Fortunately the accident occurred at midday when immediate steps could be taken to set matters right. Neverthless the down Nagpur-Calcutta mail which left Bombay at 2 p.m. and the down Nasik Express which followed at 3-20 p.m. were both delayed. The up Punjab Mail which was running in two portions after leaving Igatpuri for Bombay, was forced to stop. Goods traffic was also much disorganised. A breakdown train with workmen was soon dispatched to Wasind and after some hours the obstruction to the traffic was cleared and a single line working allowed of trains proceeding from that station. The Punjab Mail arrived at Victoria Terminus in two parts at 9-30 and 10 p.m after a delay of four and four and a half hours respectively.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	2	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comarkhadi and Dongri	8	9	32
Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	29	23	38
C Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	9	9	19
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	17	17	44
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	5	6	13
G Mahim and Worli	8	6	19
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	15
Total.....	89	78	178
Total plague deaths to date..	138,845		
Same date last year ...	150	113	263

POISONED WOUNDS.

Itching Skin Disease Caught at Work—Cured by Zam-Buk.

Miss Christina Campbell, of 5, Tennant Street, Renfrew, a bright Scottish lassie of sixteen summers, said to a "paisley Observer" reporter:—

"About the back end of last year I went to learn the polishing trade, and I had not been at it long when my hands broke out into a rash of pimples. I suppose the chemicals had poisoned my skin. The affection spread, and my hands and arms had, for a time, the appearance of rough sandpaper. They were intolerably itchy, and I applied all kinds of ointments and lotions, but these had only the effect of increasing the irritation, without remedying the trouble in the least. After a time the pimples began to discharge and the disorder spread to my face, my lips and nose becoming affected in the same manner. The suppurating pimples developed into sores; I fell sick and could eat nothing, and at last had to keep to my bed. The sores attacked my eyelids, binding them so fast that I could not open my eyes. For four days I was totally blind, and, to add to my suffering, a large boil broke out on my arm. It was then that my mother read about Zam-Buk, and we anointed all the sore parts with the balm. The soothing effect was wonderful, and after one or two applications of Zam-Buk, my eyelids unbound, and I could see again. Then the boil on my arm broke; and from then onward, my improvement was steady and sure. In a few days all the sores, even the big one on my arm healed up, and the unhealthy skin scaled off in a sort of scurf, leaving my skin as smooth and fresh as ever. It is now ten months since I was cured by Zam-Buk, so I may safely say that my recovery is permanent."

Keep Zam-Buk handy for injuries and skin diseases. Zam-Buk ensures healing by first intention, and should be, every home's first-aid. Price Re. 1/-and Rs. 2/4 per box.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 9th April, 1907.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BROWN—April 7, at Llandudno, Wales, Ivy Grace, aged 19 years, dearly beloved daughter of Chas. Brown.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BLEWITH—March 25, at Phoolbullah T. E., Sylhet, to Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Blewith, a son.

MARRIAGES.

DAY—PRANCE—April 4, at All Saints' Church, Peshawar, by the Revd. H. Y. Hoare, the Revd. Arthur Ernest Day, C. M. S., Karachi, fifth son of the late Charles Day, Esq., M. R. C. S., of London, to Emily Amelia Prance third daughter of the late Charles Rooke Prance, Esqr., M. D., F. R. C. P., of Plymouth, England.

HARROLD—POWNEY—April 3, at St. Thomas' Church, Mount, by the Rev. E. Bull, Corpl. Wheeler T. C. Harrold, of Gloucester, to Millicent Ruth, youngest daughter of the late Captain E. Powney, I. S. M. D., Egmore.

DEATHS

DALY—March 21, at Miraj, (Southern Mahratta Railway), suddenly, of apoplexy, Mrs. E. C. Daly, wid w of the late Charles Richard Daly, of Secunnund and Madras.

DE CLOSETS March 24, at Pondicherry, Marie Emilie, relict of the late H. de Closets, in her 79th year.

SCANLON—March 31, at the Albert Victor Hospital, Lahore, Miss Mary Scanlon, for over 40 years Hospital Matron of the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, in her 68th year.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 27m.; Sun sets, 6h. 54m.; High water, 9-3m., 9-45s.; Low water, 3-15m., 3-4s.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

Mr. D. N. Patel's Lecture, 6-30 p.m.

DEPARTURE OF AN AFGHAN CHIEF.—Sardar Yakub Khan, ex-Amir of Afghanistan, who returned to India from a tour in the Far East, left Bombay for Lahore yesterday, accompanied by Major J. F. White and a number of followers.

HIGH COURT APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. P. E. Percival, I.C.S., yesterday assumed charge of the office of Acting Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court. Mr. K. D. Setna also assumed charge of the duties of Acting Official Assignee of the Court.

THEFT FROM THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE GROUNDS.—Major N. Kirk, Commanding Royal Engineers, has reported to the police the theft of 925 feet of lighting conductor copper tape of the value of Rs. 400 from the Malabar North and South Batteries in Government House Grounds.

THE VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION.—During the month of March the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 891; among them the number of new admissions was 410 being classified as follows :—Hindoos 318, Mussulmans 78, Christians and other class 14. The average daily attendance was 33.

MR. D. N. PATEL'S LECTURE.—The ninth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.) to-day, by Veterinary Surgeon Dhanjibhai Navroji Patel, G.B.V.C. The topick selected for the evening is "A brief survey of Ancient Persian Music—vocal and instrumental—from the standpoint of view of Aryan Music." The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

STRING BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeill and Officers of 1st Battalion the G. I. P. Railway Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. M Mallendaine, Bandmaster, Commencing at 6-15 p.m to-day.

March	Unter De Soldaten ...	Fahrbach
Overture	La Reine Due Soir.....	Adam
Arie Clarinet Solo	I Martri	Donizetti
Selection	Bravo	Mercadante
Valse	Passing Clouds	Front
Selection	The little Hirub	Cargee
Characteristic Piece	The Husking Bee	Thurban

MR. JUSTICE TYEBJI'S PORTRAIT.—An excellent portrait in oil-painting, which is a present from the members of the Bombay Bar, as well as advocates, solicitors, and pleaders, to the High Court, was placed yesterday in Mr. Justice Davar's Court, opposite the Bench. Mr. Justice Davar's Court was the Court in which the deceased Judge used to preside usually. Behind the Judge's chair is an oil-painting of the late Chief Justice, Sir Charles Farran, who when he was a Puisne Judge, used to preside in the same Court. The lead in the matter of Justice Tyebji's portrait was taken by Mr. Justice Davar, when he was practising at the Bar, by Mr. M. A. Jinnah; by the Hon. Mr. B. Scott, Advocate-General; and by the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad. The painting was done from a photograph, by a Bengalee artist, Mr. Hesh.

CONCERT AT THE Y. M. C. A.

A most interesting and enjoyable Concert was given before a large and appreciative audience last night in the fine hall of the Y. M. C. A. building, by the Members of the lately formed Y. M. C. A. Glee Club, assisted by a few talented local amateurs.

The performance opened with Pearsall's ever-green glee, "O! who will o'er the downs," which was rendered by the Glee Club in a finished and artistic manner. The Glee Club in the course of the evening also gave four other glees, finishing off with Pinsuti's "Good night good night, beloved," all of which were rendered in style reflecting the highest credit on the Honorary Conductor Mr. F. J. Clark and also on the singers.

The Misses Baker and Cliff, with Mr. Clark gave a careful rendering of "O'Memory," by H. Leslie, their fine voices blending most harmoniously. Also a duet by Stainer "Love Divine," as given by Miss Hammett, and Mr. F. J. Clark was one of the gems of the evening.

The other Solo-vocalists were Miss D. Vining whose sweet and carefully cultured voice was much appreciated and Messrs. J. G. Martin, and G. F. Hill, baritone and bass, respectively, whose artistic singing was a genuine treat.

Mr. Arnold Schmuck gave a Violin Solo in his usual sympathetic and effectual style. Mr. Aubrey Rhenius treated the audience to a fine rendering of Gound's Berceuse. "Quand tu chantes" on the flute; Mr. A. Vining was the accompanist and he contributed in no small degree to the success of the rendering.

OVERCROWDING ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the inquiry of the General Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway, I should like to bring to his notice that the morning train which starts from Borivli Station and arrives at Bandora at 8-5, is every day overcrowded with 3rd Class Passengers. Almost all the 3rd Class Compartments are so full that people keep standin right across the passage of each compartment and those in their seats get nearly suffocated. —Yours, etc.,

J. J. D. ABREO.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Mr. C. E. Durnford, on behalf of the General Traffic Manager, might make inquiries from the Station Masters or depute a man for three successive days on the line, to watch the local trains, and he will have ample proof to bear out my complaint. Owing to the plague season people have shifted to the suburbs in thousands and scarcely any steps appear to have been taken to meet the extra traffic. Almost all the trains between 9-30 A. M. to 11 A. M. from Bandra, and 5-30 P. M. to 7-45 P. M. to Bandra, are crowded almost to a suffocating extent. During the plague season when heat and infection have to be fought against, it would be indeed a great boon if the authorities took immediate steps to see that sufficient space is provided for the 3rd class passengers—the majority of whom are illiterate and cannot voice, their complaints easily—to sit and breathe freely.—Yours, etc.,

A Passenger.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

RESCUED FROM THE GALLOWS.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt have disposed of an appeal preferred by Hari Dhondi Pekhala, accused No. 1, who was convicted by Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Nasik, of murder and was sentenced to death. Mr. Branson, with the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, appeared for the accused; and Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The appellant, accused No. 1, and two others were charged with having committed the murder of a woman named Salu, wife of Dhondi, at a village of the Sinnar taluka, on the 4th November 1906. The deceased was the mother of the appellant. On the evidence, the Sessions Judge found the appellant did kill his mother. The two other accused were acquitted and discharged.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in giving the Court's Judgment, said: This case is not quite free from difficulty. The learned Sessions Judge has held the evidence of the two eye-witnesses, Balvant and Bala, to be inconclusive; and we cannot say that that evidence is such as we should accept in a criminal case, especially one where the question is whether the accused is guilty of murder. There are some points which weigh most against the prisoner; first the nature and number of the injuries which the deceased had received before death are according to the medical evidence, quite inconsistent with the theory of death from a fall. It is this point which has given us considerable anxiety in the decision of this case. The evidence incontestibly proves that, among the injuries were two knee-joints dislocated, and it is difficult to understand how such dislocation could have resulted from a fall from the top of the house when the deceased lived. On the other hand, a number of witnesses have been examined for the defence, and they state that the deceased died from the effects of a fall. These witnesses have been disbelieved by the Sessions Judge, mainly because their story is not consistent with the nature of the injuries. But it is not impossible that such injuries might be caused by a fall; that would depend on the height of the fall and other attendant circumstances, as to which the evidence before us is not so clear as to enable us to draw any inference adverse to the accused. One of the witnesses for the defence is the deceased's brother; and the Sessions Judge cannot make out why he has told a false story if his story is false. The point against the prisoners, is his conduct. There can be no doubt upon the evidence that he took his mother from where she lived to his house at an unusual hour, and attempted to dispose of the corpse in spite of the police patel's warning that a panchnama would have to be made. And it also appears that when the exkulkarni went to him, on hearing of his mother's death, the prisoner informed him that the death was due to the deceased having eaten sessamum. But we cannot infer guilt from this circumstance alone in the absence of stronger evidence, because it is common experience that even innocent men, suspected of crime, sometimes invent stories in defence. The evidence of motive again in this case is of a more or less slender character. The Sessions Judge himself is not quite satisfied

NOTE

The Name

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.

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NOTE

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The only address for "Dhariwal Pure Wool Materials" !

Before you order your clothes for the coming season you should send for our Samples no matter whether you are going Home or to the Hills or are compelled to stay down in the heat there is nothing better than Pure Wool as a covering, and no other material passes off excessive perspiration in such a comfortable manner. Send for Samples to the Manager, Dept. 4.

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A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE WATCH AND ACCURATE COMPASS.

Invaluable to Military, Forest and P. W. Officers, Shikaris, &c.

To introduce this useful innovation we propose to offer the first consignment at the exceptionally low price of Rs. 27 each. After these are exhausted the price will be Rs 35.

Description:

Nickel Crystal face keyless lever, compensated balance, bold dial, sunk second circle. Carefully adjusted and timed.

The Compass at the back of Watch in set flush with case and is protected by a strong glass 1 inch in diameter. This enables movements of needle to be observed without opening Watch.

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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) and Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market. Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1907.

"THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA."

PECULIAR interest attaches to the works of Sir Courtenay Ilbert, a well-known Law Member of the Viceroy's Council some twenty years ago. His "Government of India," the standard book on the constitutional evolution of the present system, has now been issued by the Oxford Press in a second and improved edition. Sir Courtenay was intimately concerned with the movement for consolidating the enactments of the English Parliament relating to India, and actually drew up a draft with that intention. When it was decided not to introduce such a consolidating measure into Parliament the authorities at the India Office advised the author to publish his draft as a digest of the existing law, seeing that it would "be useful to those who are practically concerned in Indian administration, and to students of Indian administrative law. It has accordingly been made the nucleus of the following pages." As the Enactments of Parliament, prescribing and limiting the functions of the Government of India, range over a period of more than 120 years and have in many cases been reproduced in duplicate or triplicate, but without express repeal, the difficulty of threading the maze of administrative statutes is no slight one, and a consolidating statute would be a general boon. Until the day when such a measure is consummated the present digest must be of invaluable service to the classes of persons mentioned above, particularly as it is prefaced by a most illuminating historical introduction "such as appeared necessary for the purpose of making the existing law intelligible." The value of the work is enhanced by the addition of three further chapters, one summarising the existing system of administrative law, a second dealing with the application of English law to the natives of India and a third explaining the principles regulating British jurisdiction in Native States. There is no doubt that the historical introduction will appeal to the widest class of readers. It traces with great perspicacity the origin and growth, from the legal standpoint, of British authority in India. While some part of the authority now possessed by the Government of India has been inherited through the East India Company from the Great Mogul and other Native Rulers, the bulk of it has been conferred by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament from Home. The history of the constitutional development regarded in this latter aspect may be roughly divided into three periods. The first or trading period is inaugurated by the establishment of the East India Company through Elizabeth's charter in 1600; the second begins in 1765 with the grant of the *Diwani* in Bengal and may be described as the period of Parliamentary Statute, while the third ushered in by the overthrow of the Mutiny in 1858 is of course the period, of government by the Crown. In the first period the Company are primarily traders and have not assumed, on any large scale, the responsibilities of territorial sovereignty. But in proportion as they become territorial sovereigns in the second period Parliament infringes upon their privileges, insists on a share in the administration, and seriously curtails their mercantile facilities. This gradual conversion of a trading company into a territorial sovereign during the end of the first and the beginning of the second period, with the resultant evolution of a system of dual government, is perhaps the most interesting subject of study in the whole history of British enterprise in India. The venture of the infant Company might as easily have shared the failure of the Levant Company, founded about the same time and with a very similar charter while, even when the English Company had obtained a firm foothold in the country, its transformation into an extensive landholder and ruler was so largely due to a concurrence of fortunate circumstances—the premature decay of the Mogul Empire and the insufficient support given to the rival French Company by the Bourbon Government—that its progress seemed to partake of the marvellous and possessed all the glamour which, carefully planned and anticipated success is lacking in.

The powers vested in the Company by the early Charters were so considerable that the acquisition of territory involved no immediate radical change in its character. By the Charter of Elizabeth the Company was empowered to make "laws and ordinances for the government of its employes and Commissions for the exercise of martial law were granted from the beginning. Charles II's Charter of 1661 marks a considerable increase of the Company's powers. "They were given power and command over their fortresses, and were authorised to appoint Governors and other Officers for their Government." Full civil and criminal jurisdiction was conferred, but of course in this early period the law administered was English law, pure and simple. The transition of the Company from a trading association to a territorial sovereign, invested with powers of Civil and Military Government is still more apparent from the provisions regulating the grant of Bombay from the Crown to the Company, in 1669. In 1677, the Company was, for the first time, granted powers of coinage, and it was in Bombay that the first Mint was erected. Bombay also has the credit of having possessed the first European regiment of the Company. But, as a set-off, the first Municipality was established at Madras, in 1687. In the next year, that of the English Revolution, the Company passed a most important resolution enunciating the principles of their policy, from which we quote the following passage: "the increase of our revenue is the subject of our care as much as our trade; 'tis that must maintain our force when twenty accidents may interrupt our trade; 'tis that must make us a nation in India; without that, we are nothing but a great number of interlopers united by His Majesty's Royal Charter, fit only to trade where nobody of power thinks it their interest to prevent us." As Sir Courtenay Ilbert pointedly remarks, "this resolution announces in unmistakable terms the determination of the Company to guard their commercial supremacy on the basis of their territorial sovereignty and foreshadows the annexations of the next century."

With the exception of a couple of Judicial Charters, the first half of the 18th Century is unimportant from a constitutional point of view; but the year 1765 is the turning-point of Anglo-Indian history. The Company, having occupied Bengal "stood forth as *diwan* and commenced its period of full territorial sovereignty. The powers, now acquired from the Mogul, were recognised and regulated by the English Legislature and were, during the next half century of conquest, extended over the greater part of the Peninsula. More and more explicitly the State asserted its right to control the sovereignty of Indian territories, and the basis of the present powers of the Government of India was erected by the Eecennial Acts of Parliament renewing and modifying the Company's Charter. But the dual character of the government, as set up by Pitt's India Act of 1784, was hardly felt in India itself except in so far as it hastened the evolution of a more efficient system in the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments alike. As the trading functions of the Company were gradually withdrawn and the Board of Control in London arrogated to itself more complete powers, in anticipation of the establishment of direct Crown Government in 1858, the authorities were able to devote themselves with a more single purpose to the work of building up a suitable system of administration for the dominions of the Company. The Acts of 1833, and 1853 are very important in this connection. The one curtailed the privileges of the Local Governments and vested in the Governor-General-in-Council all the legislative powers of the Indian Government—a measure of some utility then, when wide and searching reforms were imperative—while the other established a Legislative Council for the Governor-General's assistance in law-making. The Indian Councils Acts of 1862 and 1892, and, shall we say 1908? are then the outcome of a step already taken in the days of the Company's regime. The roots of the present constitution go deeper than is generally known, and a book like the one we have been reviewing must be of immense service to all who seek a historico-legal explanation of the present powers and limitations of the Government of India.

WEST AUSTRALIA'S RESOURCES. Two influences combined to bring about the sudden awakening of Western Australia in 1890. One was the conviction that, in consequence of the discoveries of large quantities of gold first in the Kimberley District and later on at Coolgardie, Kalgoorlie and other places, there existed wide gold-bearing areas only needing to be properly opened up. The other influence was the establishment of Autonomy. In 1890, West Australia was raised to the rank of being a self-governing colony, Sir William Robinson being the then Governor, while Sir John Forrest was the first Premier. How great has been the advance made in the last seventeen years can be guaged to a certain extent by the population. In 1890, the population was about 46,000, while last year it was 262,000. Another set of instructive figures is given by the gold industry. In 1180, the production was only £86,000. In 1900, it had risen to over seven and a half millions and dividends in the industry have risen from £1,250 in 1890 to about two millions per annum to-day. Also in sixteen years the increase has risen from four hundred thousands to four millions. It is when we come to the applications, by intending settlers, for Government land on which to establish farms and make homes for themselves that we obtain the most satisfactory evidence of what the dawning of the golden era has meant for Western Australia as a producing country. Holding that settlement on the land as the solid permanent basis of prosperity for any new country, the Government of Western Australia has framed its policy, especially of recent years, to encourage immigration and the cultivation of the enormous tracts of arable land which the State has at its disposal. It is the aim of the Government to promote the establishment on all the cultivable areas of a class of yeomen, each owning and working his own farm, and holding no larger area than he can utilise to the best advantage of the State and of the individual. With this view, sections adapted for cultivation in suitable parts of the best rain-served country, are offered on such easy terms of conditional purchase as to be well within the reach of men of even very limited means. During past years the land laws and regulations have been repeatedly amended, always in the direction of making the conditions under which the lands of the State may be acquired easier for would-be settlers, until now it can fairly be claimed that these conditions are as liberal as those offered by any other, and more liberal than those offered by almost any other country in the world. The great advance that has been made in agriculture is well-known. The increase in the area of land under cultivation has been steady and phenomenal and of recent years a new industry has sprung up. In 1890, orcharding was hardly a systematised industry at all, and even seven years later only 2,300 acres were planted with fruit trees. Now there are over eleven thousand acres bearing fruits of almost every description, and with both soil and climate in the fertile South Western Division, so eminently suitable for the growth of citrons, grapes, apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, figs and, indeed, fruits of all kinds, Western Australia is bound to become in the near future one of the fruit exporting countries of the world, for in addition, to its internal advantages, it is the nearest of the Australian States to England. The Hon. C. H. Rason, Agent-General for the Colony, recently lectured enthusiastically on the subject before the Royal Colonial Institute. Referring to the wine industry, he said that in this, as in other lines of production and spheres of development, only a beginning has yet been made. "It is to the future" he said "that Western Australia confidently looks for her true greatness—a greatness that will render insignificant by comparison, even all the marvellous progress of the last years. She has advanced from the days of the single units of production to those of the hundreds. Immediately ahead are the days of the thousands, and beyond them, in the never-ceasing course of progress, are the days of the millions!" The seems good ground for his optimism.

INDIAN TRADE RETURNS. The Commercial Intelligence Department has just issued its accounts relating to the sea-borne trade and navigation of British India for the month of February last and for the eleven months from 1st April 1906 to the end of February 1907. The accounts omit the foreign trade of Native States, those only of the British India ports being dealt with. In every column they show satisfactory progress. Imports in February last totalled Rs. 8,45,93,376 as compared with Rs. 8,10,20,433 in 1905, and for the corresponding eleven months, Rs. 106,88,43,347 compared with Rs. 101,42,67,257 in 1906 and Rs. 94,85,81,264 in 1905. These amounts are exclusive of treasure which were also greatly in excess of previous years. Exports for February amounted to Rs. 16,92,67,461 compared with under Rs. 14·41 crores, and during the eleven months to Rs. 158,48,79,817 as against Rs. 145·80 crores and Rs. 143·18 crores.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN EASTERN INDIA. MR. T. BLOCH, Superintendent of the Archæological Survey of the Eastern Circle, in his report for the past year, tells us that the most important conservation work in Bengal is that of the Black Pagoda in Konarak. It is gratifying to find here at least slow but steady progress. While he was in Khandagiri making a survey of the caves, he got one of the minor caves cleared of silt, by which it used to be filled up annually during the rains, and he also made provision to protect it against a future recurrence of this. The excavations at Rajgir brought to light an old circular temple with interesting stucco figures around its base, which it was essential to protect at once, as the rains probably would have washed them away altogether. It is to be regretted that owing to illness he has not been able to inspect the work after its completion.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer "Egypt," with the outward Mails of the 29th ultimo left Aden here at 10 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m., on Friday next.

THE P. & O. ss "Malta" left Hongkong, at 1 p.m. on Saturday.

THE Railway Board re-assembles at Simla about the 20th instant. Mr. Wynne and Mr. Wood of that body have already arrived there.

CHAPTER XXVII of our Serial Story "The Crooked Way," by Willam le Queux, will be found on page 6 of to-day's issue.

THE N. Y. K. Steamer "Kagoshima Marn" left Singapore for Hongkong on the 6th instant and the N. Y. K. Steamer "Bombay Marn" left Singapore for Colombo on the 6th instant.

THE Goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 16th March, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1906 of 135,159 maunds and Rs. 62,863 in the earnings.

AN aged native woman living in the Burtolla section of the town of Calcutta was found murdered last morning and her board of Government Notes and jewels stolen. The police have discovered no clue yet.

MR. JAMES WILSON, who has been on leave at Home resumed his appointment at Simla as Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agriculture Department from Mr. Maclagan who reverts to the Punjab Government.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Africa," from Bombay (2nd instant) arrived at Aden on the 7th instant at daybreak. The same Company's s. s. "Koerber" left Trieste for Bombay on the morning of the 3rd instant and is due here on the 19th instant.

THE Madras Government have sanctioned the distribution of Rs. 61,068 among forty-six Municipalities. The Madras Corporation receives Rs. 24,830, the Cuddapah Municipality Rs. 2,110, Kurnoo, Rs. 2,080, and the others from Rs. 20 (Kodaikanal) to Rs 1,985 (Ellore) each.

THE Madras Government have sanctioned the plans and the estimate, amounting to Rs. 20,000 submitted by the Madras Port Trust Board, for the construction of a Power House to form part of the hydraulic equipment to work the cranes on the new import pier and the lift span on the old pier, for which a total lumpsum estimate of Rs. 1,50,000 has already been sanctioned.

AN important Criminal Appeal was decided yesterday in Calcutta. In the case of Upendra Kumar Ghose, the Agent of the Howrah S. P. C. A., who was twice convicted for receiving illegal gratification and twice acquitted on appeal by the Sessions Judge, the Government again appealed to the High Court for revision and Justices Stephen and Geidt delivered Judgement to-day setting aside the last order of aquittal and sentenced Upendra to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE Society for the Prevention of Infantile Mortality in Burma is organising as Baby Show in Rangoon on the 27th of this month. Captain Ross, I.M.S., is the moving spirit of the Society, the operations of which have already done much amongst the Burmese in inculcating sane ideas regarding the nourishing and rearing of infants. At the Show, prizes will be given to babies in the best nourished condition, and there will be six classes ranging from three months and under up to three years and under. There would seem to be some scope in Madras for a similar Society, because it will be remembered that Captain Ross, I.M.S., the Health Officer of the Corporation, in a recent paper on the mortality statistics in Madras, gave a deplorable account of the high infant death-rate in the city.

THE proceeds of the sales at the year's Pearl Fishery amounted, says the *Times of Ceylon* to Rs. 10,26,226, more or less, "Mr. Sneaton M-P., capped all his other achievements by asking in Parliament the other day whether the loss to the Colony might be capitalised at £2,000,000. If the Company is successful in its cultivation efforts the Colony will be a great gainer in the long run; and, if the Company fails, the capitalised loss to the Colony will be reduced to a minimum, because the Company will have lost its capital on an exhaustive experiment." Some big pearls were found this year. One, valued at Rs 15,000, was hardly as big as a large pea, but it was perfectly oval in shape, and had the peculiar translucent pink which made it a pearl of price. It is said that the finder of the gem got Rs. 7,500 for it.

A DEER, which was put out at Hyde, between Luton and Harpenden, was caught three hours later in a barn in Biggleswade. The usual weekly market was going on when the huntsman's horn was heard, and the next moment the hunted animal made its appearance and scattered all before it. The hounds were only a few yards behind, and then came the hunt clattering down the High-street. The deer cleared a cart and sprang over a bassinette and succeeded in getting out of the town.

A HARROWING incident, said to have occurred on the high road between Epenies and Kapi, is reported by the "Telegraph." A peasant named Josef Hovath, of Kapi, was driving home with his son, eight years old, from Epenies, when suddenly a pack of four wolves appeared from a thicket and followed the carriage. The peasant urged on his horses, to escape the wolves, who, however, gained upon them. Then, to save his own life, the man threw the child to the beasts, who seized their prey and allowed the peasant to escape. He was regarded with horror by the people of the village when he related his terrible story.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, MARCH 25.

Since the publication of "the Egyptian Standard," with its Anti-British tone and Anglophobe articles the subject that has been monopolising our attention is the desirability of some form of Press supervision. "Freedom of the Press" is the cry of the native press, and is demanded as one of the rightful liberties of a people. The English are the last people to curb the true expression of national ambitions, but there are points where liberty can become license. The Anglophobe press has passed the rubicon of discretion and cast law aside, and whatever it gets for its failure to give an intelligible interpretation of current affairs it has brought upon itself. It richly deserves to be severely dealt with.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The fact that a number of representative Copts have sent a petition to the British Agency deprecating the extraordinary resolutions of the General Assembly has roused a great deal of indignation among the Moslem Nationalist Press. The petition of these Copts has come at a highly inconvenient moment, for as they represent the ancient inhabitants of the country, it is impossible to treat them as "intrus." The alarm of the Copts at the pretentions of the General Assembly is very reasonable, for they are all aware what their position would be if ever the Moslem Nationalists attained to political power. *Al Minbar* at first feigned to believe that the Copts, who were party to this petition, were mere nobodies, but that organ has since had to admit that one of the framers of the petition was the proprietor of the Coptic daily newspaper in Egypt. The British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt is also taken to task by the Anglophobe Vernacular Press, because that institution ventured to pass a resolution to the effect that any material change in the existing system of administration would be a serious blow to the moral and financial prosperity of Egypt.

Al Ahram remarks:—

"It has become very clear now that there are two forces struggling in Egypt. One is national, the other financial. The demands advanced the other day by the Assembly led to the rising of the financiers who said to the Egyptains, 'Avoid asking for your national rights and be patient enough to bear the present oppression without showing disappointment and pain.' The British Chamber of Commerce clamoured loudly and complained saying that such demands if put in force would be very dangerous. But we were not astonished at this movement, for this chamber and others think that they are the true sovereigns of Egypt and no one has to take part in directing the machine of the State with them. Such is the way the foreign financiers, merchans and all those who earn a living under the patronage of the present administration follow in treating us."

MUSTAPHA PASHA KAMEL AND THE GRAND-MOULIN AFFAIR.

The *Journal du Caire* contains a biting article from the pen of M. G. Vayisse on the attacks made by the *Egyptian Standard* on M. Grandmoulin. I send your a translation of some sections of this article to show the support the French-Egyptian Press offer to us in these present critical times.

"One may expect the delegate of Egyptian thought—Mustapha Pasha Kamel—to express a different opinion from that of the rest of mortals. When one has received a celestial message, one must indulge in signs and wonders for the public benefit. The depository of all the national dignity had for too long excited no attention. Such a state of things could not last. The Pasha does not care to preach in the desert. The slightest incident and he darts up a minaret to wave his arms above the multitude. This time the shouting dervish of 'Al Lewa' has had a visit from the Angel Gabriel and the angel said, 'A European has killed a child, not by accident, as the world believes, but wilfully. Avenge me!' Mustapha is now on his way to accomplish this pleasant task. Driving straight ahead like the national 'gamous', he excites the public at the street corners . . . . The jest has been pushed too far. Slowly, systematically, Mustapha Pasha Kamel widens the gulf between us and the natives; insiduously and bitterly he aims at provoking the conflict from which his immeasurable vanity leads him to hope to fish out some ill-gotten gains. His words do not matter, his acts alone count, and they are full of violence and ill faith. Meantime one can only meet him with the calm kindness of reason that we employ in the presence of madness."

So writes one of the leading French papers here, and this is a passing example of the support the "entente cordiale" is receiving in Egypt. The incident referred to in the above-quoted passages is this: M. Grandmoulin was out shooting, carrying his gun in one hand and holding his bicycle with the other. There was a native boy accompanying him and carrying the cartridge bag. M. Grandmoulin was just about to take his gun to pieces when he heard the boy who was with him cry out. Turning sharply round, the gun went off and the charge struck another boy who had come up unnoticed and was trying to share in the carrying of the bag in the hope of backsheesh. This second boy had not even been seen prior to the accident. M. Grandmoulin is a highly respected gentleman and eminent jurist of 60 years of age and is quite incapable of the crime the native press and "Egyptian Standard" impute to him. The French Consulate at Cairo are instituting an enquiry and contemplate bringing an action against these papers.

IBRAHIM PASHA NAGUIB.

This gentleman who is minister of the Interior was supposed to be implicated in the doings of the Assembly. He was mentioned in *The Times* as using his influence to press certain proposals. I am glad to find that he disassociates himself from the whole thing. Here is a translation of a letter to the Press in Egypt.

CAIRO, 13TH MARCH 1907.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am astonished to see, in an article in "The Times," that my name has been mixed up to with resolutions taken by the General Assembly. It is my duty to declare that at no time have I had, directly or indirectly, any relations with the members of the Assembly.—Believe me, &c.,

IBRAHIM NAGUIB PASHA.

NEW SUEZ CANAL.

The proposal to construct a Second Great Waterway through Egypt is, as my last letter indicated, causing much discussion here. Accordingly, the following will be of interest to your readers:—

The London correspondent of the "New York Herald" (Paris) writes:—In accordance with instructions received from the Chambers of Shipping of the United Kingdom, the Parliamentary Committee of the body is urging His Majesty's Government to use its influence to bring about an adequate representation upon the Suez Canal Company of all classes of British shipping which make use of the canal. There is a strong feeling among British shipowners that the "Mistress of the Seas" should also be mistress of the Suez Canal. Over four thousand vessels pass yearly through the canal, and the annual tonnage is considerably over thirteen million tons, the British percentage being 63·6.

While in Parliamentary circles there is the movement for a more adequate representation on the existing Canal Committee, in City circles a proposal to make a new canal is receiving influential support. The contention is that the present canal does not supply British requirements, and the shipowners pay too highly for inadequate accommodation. The maximum draught of water allowed for vessels using the canal is 27 feet—insufficient for the larger British warships. Its breadth—121ft. 5in.—does not allow of very large ships making their way under steam, but needs the service of tugs. The canal cost £24,000,000 to construct and enlarge.

CHEAPER CONSTRUCTION.

It has been computed that the construction of a far more commodious waterway worthy of British engineers and England's immense interest in the object would not in these days cost as much as the present canal. It is believed that as the public would entertain no doubt of success when the work was undertaken by eminent British engineers and contractors, there could be no financial difficulty, nor any necessity of a Government guarantee in these days when it is hard to find safe investments for superabundant capital. According to one survey already made, a better line for part of the distance than that of the present canal might be found, and that is a point which will have to be fully considered.

No doubt is entertained by those who wish to construct a new waterway about a British canal being made to suit British requirements in the present, and England's greater needs in the future, and to make larger return on the capital expended. This is proved by the existing canal, upon which much money was wasted. The only serious objection arises from the fact that the British Government holds, £4,000,000 (now valued at £32,000,000) stock of the present canal, the value of which would be depreciated by the competition.

BRITISH ROUTE TO ENGLAND.

This is a consideration of some importance, but it is contended that it cannot outweigh the immense advantages of having communications with India entirely in British hands. In commercial circles in the City and the great shipping ports in the provinces it is believed that there would propably be traffic enough for both canals. Even among shipowners and merchants who are in favour of a new canal, there are those who are asking "How would the scheme, if adopted, affect the 'Entente Cordiale.'"

There are those still living who remember the origin and early history of the Suez Canal and the days when France, then under the influence of the Napoleonic "legend," was ready to go to war literally with Europe in defence of imaginary rights in Egypt. Another generation, however, has sprung up unconscious of those times, and quite unaware how irreconcilable were the views of the French politicians of a long bygone day with the generally received notions of Englishmen on the subject.

When the Crimean and Franco-Austrian wars had enormously exalted the prestige of France, to some extent at the expense of England, a concession was granted M. de Lesseps (virtually France) which would have been an intolerable menace and danger to England. The original concession was not merely the right to construct the canal but to possess a slice of Egypt commanding the whole course of the canal and which would very soon have become French territory. It was as a most effectual anti-English measure that M. de Lesseps regarded the Suez Canal, "a spear to pierce the armour of England," as he once called it. And in that light, according to history, it was received in France.

ROYAL VISIT TO EGYPT.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are expected to arrive in Egypt on the 3rd April, on their way home from India. The Royal Visitors will be the guests of Lord Cromer at the British Agency, and will only remain three days in Egypt. Two days will be spent in Cairo, where the Duke, who is Inspector-General of the Forces, will hold an inspection of the garrison. On the third day the Duke and the Duchess will visit Alexandria and present new colours to the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers at Mustapha. In the afternoon the Duchess will be present at the annual amateur athletic sports and will persont the prizes. It is supposed here that the new post of Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean forces is likely to be held first by the Duke.

THE NEW COMMAND.

The alteration in the status of the military commands in the Mediterranean, which takes place this year, will result in the complete co-ordination under one General of the work of the troops in Egypt, Cyprus, Crete, and at Malta and Gibraltar.

Hitherto the three big commands named have had separate existence, with only such co-ordination as might be obtained from time to time under War Office direction. As this is not a desirable state of things, in view of war conditions, the head of the Mediterranean garrisons will, as announced by Mr. Haldane, come under the control of a single Commander-in-chief.

In a military sense the situation in the Mediterranean has altered considerably in recent years, and the protection of Egypt, both internally and on its land frontier across the Suez Canal, is an added problem to the military measures for safeguarding the Canal and the overland route to the Red Sea. It is desirable that the administration, preparation, and reinforcement of Egypt or India from the Mediterranean should be placed in the hands of one controlling general, and not remain, as now, a scattered responsibility.

The creation of a Commander-in-Chief for the Mediterranean gives to the Army an appointment which, in a measure, will compensate for the abolition of the Commandership-in-Chief of the Army. At present (excluding the Indian command) there exists no field command under the Army Council, except South Africa, to which a senior general can be sent after service at headquarters, or commanding at Aldershot, or in Ireland; the new appointment, with headquarters at Malta, will create a post second only to India in strategic importance. The Mediterranean general's pay of £5,000 per annum is less by some £1,600 than the total amount drawn by the Commander-in-Chief in India, but it is greater than any of the home posts. The General Commander-in-Chief at Aldershot receives £3,000, the General in Ireland £3,000 and allowances, the Inspector-General of the Forces £2000, and the Chief of the General Staff £3,000 The Commander-in-Chief in South Africa receives £4,000.

The holder of the new post will not have any civil duties of governorship, and he will co-ordinate the work of the three separate commands into one whole for war purposes.

The strength of the combined command will be as follows:—

Malta (including Crete) ...	7,500
Gibraltar ...	3,800
Egypt ...	5,700
Cyprus ...	120
	17,120

At Gibraltar there will be two line battalions instead of three, and at Malta five instead of seven.

ASSOUAN DAM TO BE RAISED.

The Council of Ministers, at a Conference on the 21st, decided that the Assouan Dam should be raised so as to store water to a level of 23 feet above the present maximum. This decision has only been arrived at after an exhaustive survey of the Nile Valley between Wady Halfa and Khartoum. The result of this survey has proved that no suitable site for the construction of a dam of the size required and a reservoir of the necessary capacity exists on the river channel between these two places. This will afford sufficient water in summer for the irrigation of about one million acres.

There are at present some 950,000 acres of waste land in the southern tracts of Egypt and it is proposed to make use of the extra water for their irrigation. With regard to the regrettable necessity imposed on the Government, namely, the further submergence of the Philæ temples and the flooding of certain other Nubian monuments, it is intended to use all possible means to minimise the injury thus caused. An archæological survey of Nubia will be taken in hand and a minute record made of every monument situated between Wady Halfa and Assouan. The temples affected by the water will be consolidated as far as possible, and the different archæological societies will be asked to co-operate in this work. The cost of the raising of the dam is estimated at L. E. 1,500,000.

THE KHEDIVE.

It has been half expected that the Khedive would indicate some sort of sentiment with regard to the Assembly. But it was hoped he would have refrained from defending it. Instead we find that he has as good as given his moral support to the movement. He denies that the Nationalists are Anti-Foreign, *i. e.* Anti English, and declares they are free from fanaticism. On the 23rd, the *Temps* published important declarations made by his Highness to its special representative in Egypt. The Khedive says: "I love my country passionately as every Egyptian knows how to love it. We are devoted to this land; it is our own, our good, our love. We could not endure death far away from it. The Egyptian people is a "progressive people." The Khedive says he is "astonished at the prodigious facility with which the Egyptians assimilate European culture." He insists that the time has come "to make every possible effort for the satisfaction of the intellectual and moral needs of the Egyptian people." He says, "the Egyptian people are good by nature, honest, laborious and tolerant. Tolerance is one of the great laws of our religion." This is strange reading in the light of current events, is it not? The Khedive next speaks of the accusation against him of wishing to establish his personal power in order to exercise it in the Oriental fashion. He evades this by stating that he has learned by his European Education "the necessity for the co-operation of the Nation with the sovereign for the administration and benefit of the country; and by further declaring that "Despotic Government would be too heavy a task for his shoulders." He winds up by a self-pronounced eulogy on himself, "I have worked with all my strength: for the good of the country. I have never offered opposition to the measures I believe to be useful for Egypt. I have never refused to listen to advice." The end of this is not yet, and you will hear many things in the near future.

PHAROS.

THE first Ceylon Pearl fishery under the auspices of the new Syndicate has been crowned with more than the anticipated measure of success, says the *Times of Ceylon*. "The Company, basing its estimate on Mr. Hornell's inspections and the valuation of the samples then brought up expected only Rs.8. lakhs with a yield of 30,000,000 oysters. The number of oysters has not reached anywhere near the estimate, but the prices have shown that the valuation was so conservative that, with less oysters the Company has more than realised its estimated returns. With the close of the fishing on the Alanturai, Dutch, Modragam, Karativu, and Muttuvaratu Paars, the returns amounted to a sum exceeding Rs. 9 lakhs. Mr. Hornell is paturally keen to top the round million, and is working the Cheval Paars."

THE ROYAL TOUR.

VISIT TO TOULON.

The King and the "Jena."

KING ALPHONSO LEAVES FOR CARTHAGENA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 8.

King Alfonso and several Ministers have started for Carthagena. Owing to the condition of Queen Ena, they deferred their departure until the last moment, and will return immediately after the interview with King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

VISIT TO SPAIN.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

King Alphonso has appointed King Edward Captain-General of the Army, in token of sincere friendship.

King Alphonso, Queen Christina and the Infante Ferdinand arrived at Carthagena this morning, where they had an enthusiastic reception.

They boarded the Yacht "Giralda" and went to meet the "Victoria and Albert".

STORM AT TOULON.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

After the departure of Their Majesties from Toulon a storm sprang up along the Coast. Several fishing boats were lost and other casualties occurred. Four fishermen were drowned.

COMING STRIKE IN PARIS.

Gigantic Attack on Food Trades.

GOVERNMENT PREPARING.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

A gigantic strike of the food trades is being organised in Paris. The date is kept secret.

The Government is prepared to take strong repressive measures.

THE DUMA.

Little Practical Work.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The Duma holds protracted debates on various burning questions, but does not make much progress towards practical work.

A MEMORIAL TO CLIVE.

Lord Curzon's Proposal.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Lord Curzon, in a letter to the *Times*, eloquently pleads for a memorial to Lord Clive, either an open-air statue on the maidan, or a marble statue alongside those of Lord Cornwallis and Warren Hastings in the Victoria Memorial Hall.

He suggests that the 23rd of June, being the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Plassey, would be an appropriate occasion for wiping out the prolonged neglect.

LORD LAMINGTON.

Arrival at Perim.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Reuter's Agent in Perim telegraphs that Lord Lamington and his Staff landed at Perim, where they were received by a Guard of Honour.

He inspected the works and visited the pilgrim camp in the afternoon.

He will sail this evening.

BATTLESHIP ASHORE.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

H. M. S. "Trafalgar" has run on the rocks at Devil's Point at Devonport where she remains fast.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

Improving Ujda.

RTILLERY PAID AFTER EIGHT MONTHS.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The French are laying water-pipes and constructing roads in the vicinity of Ujda.

The Moorish artillerymen have received their pay for the first time in eight months.

THE YEMEN.

ttempt at Settlement with the Tribes.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

A Commission, consisting of two Generals and two Ulemas, has left Constantinople for the Yemen with the object of negociating a friendly settlement with the tribes.

ODESSA ELECTIONS.

Outrage on Jews Feared.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Odessa Municipal Elections have resulted in a sweeping victory for the "Union of the Russian people," causing the Jews to fear outrages and to negotiate a pogrom in the event of the dissolution of the Duma.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 7.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. *Egypt*, with the English mails of the 29th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 10 p.m. to day.

ELECTION IN FINLAND.

Nineteen Suffragettes Returned.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

Nineteen women have been returned in the Finish Parliamentary Elections.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Beecham, the well-known Pill Manufacturer, is dead.

HOWRAH MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

Discussion at the General Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

At their general meeting on Friday the Howrah Municipal Commissioners took up for consideration this year's Budget. The Chairman asked them to pass the Budget as prepared.

Babu Tripura Charan Roy proposed, as an amendment, that the Budget Estimates be adopted with Rs. 1,40,000 shown on the Receipt side, as they expected an increase from the holdings, in place of Rs. 1,75,000 as shown in the draft Budget. The Chairman was willing to make the reduction of Rs. 25,000 on the Receipt side, and a similar reduction, if the Commissioners were unanimous with regard to the other items, and with liberty to make more amendments. Six Commissioners left the Meeting in a huff and the Budget was passed unopposed showing a reductions of Rs. 25,000 out of Rs. 1,75,00 on the Receipt side.

Telegrams have been sent from several Wards to the Commissioners of Divisions taking exception to the Budget as passed.

DR. J. POLLEN'S TOUR.

The Esperantist's Visit to Khairpur.

MANŒUVRE OF TROOPS IN ESPERANTO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KHAIRPUR, APRIL 8.

Dr. Pollen arrived here this morning from Hyderabad where, last evening, he delivered an Address on Esperanto to a crowded audience in Holmstead Hall. Dr. Pollen was received, on arrival here, by the eldest grandson of the Mir and by the Acting Prime Minister Ahmed.

His Highness the Mir visited Dr. Pollen in the forenoon and received him at sports in the afternoon.

Dr. Pollen visited the schools and reviewed the troops who manœuvred under words of command delivered in Esperanto.

Dr. Pollen visits the Chief's College at Lahore on Wednesday; Aligarh on Thursday and Bombay on Tuesday the 16th.

BALUCHISTAN VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Inspection by General Smith-Dorrien.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, APRIL 7.

The Annual Inspection of the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles this year took a somewhat unusual but very practical form. The Corps formed a unit of a blue force engaged in the escort of a convoy which was attacked by a red force which greatly outnumbered the blue.

Lieutenant-General Smith-Dorrien, C. B., D. S. O., Commanding the District, accompanied the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles for the purposes of observation and inspection in the actual working of the Corps in the field with the regular troops.

Sir Henry McMahon, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., was present and the Corps was commanded by Captain J. Shaw, V. D.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.

Through the Telegraph Office.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

The *Tripura Hitaishi*, a vernacular Eastern Bengal paper, says that a hoax was played on Nabalak Miah, the Dacca Nawab's host at Comilla on All Fools' Day. A deferred message, purporting to come from Mr. Carlyle, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, reached him that day saying that the title of Nawab has been conferred on him. Nabalak Miah was thereupon so overjoyed that he gave the peon who brought the message five rupees and promised him a gold medal and replied thanking Mr. Carlyle in an urgent message, when the bubble burst.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERING SEASON.

Distribution of Prizes by Sir F. Maclean.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

A very successful Volunteering Season in Calcutta was brought to a close last evening with the Annual Prize Meeting which was held at the Volunteer Head-Quarters. There was a large attendance of Volunteers including Officers, besides several ladies interested in volunteering.

Sir Francis Maclean, who presided, made an encouraging speech.

EXTORTION WITH CRIMINAL FORCE.

Two Babus Under Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

A case is pending trial in which two Bengalees, Belai Chunder Banerjee and one Gopal Babu are charged with having extorted a note of hand for Rs. 999 from Iswar Chunder Dutt, Contractor, by holding a drawn sword over him in a closed room.

PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

Examination Centres.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

Examination for admission to the Provincial Service to fill up six vacancies will be held at Calcutta, Dehra Dun, Mussoorie, Bangalore, Poona and Mainyo, beginning on the 26th of August next.

BITLIS EARTHQUAKE.

Calcutta American Fund.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

There is a movement among the Americans of Calcutta to raise funds for the relief of sufferers in the Bitlis earthquake.

POLICE TRAINING COLLEGE.

Construction in Mandalay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 8.

In spite of the fact that Mandalay's future prospects have been descried owing to the decrease in its importance as a Military Station and social centre during recent years, we have always held that those causes will not affect the prosperity of the town or retard its commercial advance nor tend to lessen its standing as the chief business mart of a large and important district. It appears now, indeed, that the losses the place has been subjected to in the withdrawal of a portion of its official community to the neighbouring station of Maymyo, will be to some extent compensated for in the near future by the locating at Mandalay of certain institutions belonging to the province at large whose permanent presence in Mandalay will benefit the place and enhance its status, if these institutions which are already decided upon, and for which accommodation will be provided at an early date. The first to be built, and certainly one of the first in order of urgency, will be the new Police College for the training of the various grades of the police service in the province. This College is, of course, already in existence, being temporarily maintained at Toungoo in Lower Burma where, for some considerable time past, the work has been carried on, the training staff and the probationers for police employ being housed in some of the old military buildings still remaining at that station. During the closing months of last year the work of building the new premises for the proposed College to be situated in Mandalay was commenced, and already considerable progress has been made. The foundations are now in throughout, while one or two of the buildings, such as the office, which have been pushed on more rapidly, are in a fair way towards completion. The site which has been allotted for the College is a very good one, lying towards the south-east corner of Fort Dufferin and between the latter and the Court House and distant from the last mentioned by some 200 yards only. The buildings, of which the ground plan is now apparent, will be of considerable size, covering an area of some acres in extent, reaching, indeed, from the Court House compound to the East Moat Road. The College is to be of brick and of very substantial construction differing in this respect from the flimsy structures which form most of the public buildings so far erected in the Upper Province. The cost of the whole is stated to be estimated at some 5 lakhs, spread over a period of two or more years.

BURMA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Construction in the Immediate Future.

SITE SELECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 8.

The new College which is under consideration for the Department of Agriculture in Burma, will be situated in Mandalay and will have branches in various other parts of the province. The ground for its site has been selected, this being outside the town and on the open, and is at present a cultivated stretch lying south of the Maymyo Road, not far distant from the Leper Asylum. The situation is a good one, for there is ample ground here for expansion in the event, as is anticipated, of tracts of country being taken up in the vicinity for Experimental Farms and enclosures for live stock. A staff of experts has been appointed.

It is probable that the work of construction will commence at an early date.

The present temporary office of the department is situated in Fort Dufferin, being a range of disused Officers' quarters in the now nearly dismantled B. I. lines. Without doubt a suitable office will be an immediate necessity and will probably, therefore, be one of the first of the buildings to be put in hand.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Changes Among the Higher Grades.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

Several changes are taking place amongst the higher Officers of the Indian Telegraph Department, in consequence of leave vacancies.

Mr. Pinhey has become Director of Traffic, vice Mr. Palmer; Mr. Berrington, Deputy Director General, vice Mr. Leach, while Mr. Thompsen relieves Mr. O Bourne in Calcutta.

The tenure of office of Mr. Hutchinson as Director General expires next August.

THE BAUDOT SYSTEM.

Extension to Agra and Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

The Mechanical printing apparatus recently set up for transmission of telegraphic messages on the main lines of traffic between Bombay and Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, Madras and Calcutta, and Calcutta and Rangoon, is proving so successful that arrangements are being made to instal it also in the Agra and Karachi offices.

BOYCOTTING IN EASTERN BENGAL.

Grave Charges Against Hindus.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 8.

Telegrams continue to be received from Eastern Bengal showing that boycotters and agitators are causing serious disturbances in the districts by forbidding the sale of *Belati* salt and imported goods of all kinds. It is also reported that Hindu rowdies have assaulting, and been looting goods of, Mahomedan shop-keepers, and, whilst many Mahomadans are being worried, with the help of the law fabricated charges are being made against them.

THE SHAHDURA-SANGLA LINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 6.

The Shahdura-Sangla Section of the North-Western Railway will be opened for traffic on the 10th instant.

This will necessitate several important alterations in the timings of trains.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY,

Close of the Season in Satara.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, APRIL 8.

The School of Musketry breaks up here to-morrow and all the Officers return to their respective units in India, Burmah, Ceylon and even distant Hong-Kong.

General Richardson arrived here this morning and inspected the School and also the site on which the Connaught Rangers will be located under canvas during the rains. Owing to the unhealthiness of Ghorpuri this move has been decided upon. Stormy weather, with rain, thunder and lightning has been the order of the day here since Thursday last.

ARBUTHNOT BANKRUPTCY.

Cross-Examination of Sir G. Arbuthnot.

ELECTION OF SPECIAL ASSIGNEES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 7.

The cross-examination of Sir George Arbuthnot continued all Friday. In the evening, his Lordship enquired whether Mr. Krishnaswami Iyer had finished his cross-examination. He said that he had in a manner finished. As he was leaving Madras that evening he would request his Lordship to permit him on return to Madras to cross-examine Sir George Arbuthnot a little more, if he should happen to be still in the box.

At this stage, the Court rose for the day and will reassemble on Monday morning, when Mr. D. Chamier will commence his cross-examination of the witness.

MADRAS, APRIL 8.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., held on Saturday evening at the Victoria Public Hall, for the purpose of electing Special Assignees, was not largely attended. The Hon'ble Mr. Sankatas Nair was voted to the Chair. Voting papers were then distributed among the creditors present and votes recorded for the Special Assignees. Several voted for P. Rajagopala Chariar and P. Rajaratna Mudaliar. Messrs. P. Thegaray Chettiar and K. Narayana Rao were appointed to scrutinise the voting papers in conjunction with the Chairman.

The rate of remuneration to be paid to the Special Assignees was entered on the voting paper.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

Prize Distribution at Vaniyambadi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 8.

The Hon'ble T. T. Logan Acting Director of Public Instruction presided last week at the Prize Distribution in the Madras Islamia at Vaniyambadi and afterward laid the foundation stone of a new building. He delivered an interesting address congratulating the Mahomedan Educational Society in Vaniyambadi on its efforts to further the cause of Mahomedan Education and hoped soon to see their name removed altogether from the list of the backward communities.

PLAGUE IN PESHAWAR.

Measures for Repression.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 7.

The Peshawar correspondent telegraphs on the 6th April that plague has made its appearance in Peshawar City, and it is feared that cases which are now occurring are indigenous. Six deaths are believed to have occurred on the 5th instant, though it is impossible definitely to ascertain the number or to determine the cause of death. It is understood that there have also been some cases of plague in the Cantonment.

A meeting of the leading residents of Peshawar City was held at Government House this morning, when Sir Harold Deane, Chief Commissioner, discussed with them measures which should be taken in the event of the plague spreading, and explained the attitude of Government in the matter.

"PUNJABEE" PROSECUTION.

Appeal to the Chief Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 7.

The Punjab Chief Court will hear the appeal of the Editor and Proprietor of the *Punjabee* on the 10th instant.

COMILLA RIOTS.

Failure of Prosecution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

A Comilla telegram, dated yesterday, says that in the Railway Station Assault Case against the six students and one Taluqdar, brought by the servants of the Judge and Civil Surgeon, the trying Deputy Magistrate delivered Judgment this afternoon. All the accused were discharged as the prosecution failed to make out any case against them.

GOODS TRAFFIC CONGESTION.

The Cry for More Wagons.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 8.

There is a serious congestion of goods traffic at the Naihati Junction of the East Indian Railway owing to rushing coal wagons through as they are being received. It is an undoubted fact that the Calcutta Mills are in urgent need of coal, but the facilities at the Bandel and Naihati stations are totally inadequate for handling the great volume of trade passing through.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE ACCIDENT.

One Man Killed and two Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 7.

A sad accident occurred at Bareilly while the Artillery were out with their guns practising. In a team attached to one of the guns, the horses bolted throwing the riders, one of whom fell under the wheels and was so severely injured that he died; another broke his left shoulder and collar bone, and a third man got a severe shaking.

DEATH OF MR. J. G. MEUGENS.

An Old Calcutta Broker.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 8.

One of Calcutta's oldest and best known Brokers, Mr. J. G. Meugens, died of the small-pox at the Campbell Hospital yesterday. The deceased had been for 44 years with Moran and Co., the well known Indigo Brokers.

SIR WOLFE-MURRAY AT SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 7.

Major-General Sir James Wolfe-Murray, Commanding the 9th Division, accompanied by Captain J. G. Dennistoun, R. H. A., A. A. C., arrived by Mail last evening on a visit of inspection. He was met by Brigadier-General Hamilton, Commanding the Infantry Brigade.

S. I. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Recognition of Captain Perrin's Services.

NEW GALLERY TARGETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 7.

The Committee of the Southern India Rifle Association met to-day when a few matters were disposed of. It was decided that the next Rifle Meeting should be held from the 9th to the 21st of September. Captain Aplin of the 14th Hussars was appointed Secretary in place of Captain Perrin who leaves to rejoin his regiment at the end of the month after four years of strenuous labour in the interests of the Association, and Major Tickell of the 14th Hussars, one who has ripe experience in the Rifle Meetings of Bisley, promised to assist the new Secretary.

The Committee, consisting of Captain Aplin as Secretary, Captain Perrin representing the Indian Army, Captain Dumbell of the Sherwood Foresters, and Captain Barton of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, was appointed to draw up a prospectus for the forthcoming meeting.

A Committee was also appointed to decide the manner in which the late Secretary's valuable services to the Association may be testified, to save a general discussion as to the advisability of introducing a system, of gallery targets thoughout the Hebbal Ranges thereby increasing range accommodation so as to double the number of targets as there are at present. It was pointed out that extra accommodation and rapid working gallery targets would cause an increase in the number of entrances and greatly facilitate work.

It was decided that the Secretary should draw up a proposal and put it before the General Meeting at an early date.

VICEROY AT DEHRA.

Shooting Excursion to Raiwalla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 8.

The Viceroy, Lady Violet Elliot, and Staff, accompanied by Mr. Hope, the Superintendent of the Dun, leave Dehra this morning for Raiwalla where a week's shoot has been arranged. The forest at this particular place is very thick and labounds with big game. It is expected that the distinguished visitors will secure a good bag.

His Excellency's Body Guard has arrived at Dehra where it is said they remain for the Summer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP DEHRA, APRIL 8.

The Viceroy, Lady Violet, Miss Sollberg, Colonel Dunlop-Smith, Captains Mackenzie and Elgee, A. D. Cs., Major Watson of the 22nd Gurkhas, Captain Elden, Commandant, Viceroy's Body Guard and Mr. Countnospe, conservator of Forests arrived at Rekikesh from Dehra by Special at 11 o'c lock this morning and went into camp at Parao, two miles from the station. Mr. Hope, the Superintendent of Police at Dun received the Viceregal party.

Camp arrangement were perfect.

Major Fielding arrived by Passenger from Bombay, after the Special left and probably joins the Rikikesh Camp tomorrow.

THEFTS ON THE E. I. RAILWAY.

Reported Occurrences on Running Trains.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 8

During the last few days several cases of theft on runnings train have been reported on the East Indian Railway. On the 30th ultimo, Mr. W. H. Elworthy, the General Manager of Messrs. Osler and Co. of Calcutta, awoke about 3 o'clock in the morning and found his trunk in the lavatory ransacked and nineteen notes of ten rupees each extracted. This took place in a 1st-class carriage on the Up Bombay Mail.

Bishop Robinson of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while travelling by the Up Bombay Mail a few days ago was robbed of two Sovereigns and five rupees which were extracted from his purse which was in his coat pocket. His things appeared all right, but the bunch of keys was missing. This happened in the Grand Chord Line.

In another case, Mr. Shepherd, an Engineer in the service of Messrs. Wallace and Co. of Calcutta, while travelling from Mogaleerai to Gya lost a box which was subsequently found lying on the line near Phasar Station, containing wearing apparel and jewellery. They were subsequently traced to a man whose case is now *sub judice*.

In the case of Bishop Robinson, he saw a man wearing a Guard's uniform and helmet, get down near Gomah Station through the lavatory window, but as his things appeared all right he was not suspicious.

MR. W. PARSON'S RETIREMENT.

Presentation of a Bowl and Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 8.

On Saturday last the members of the Staff of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce presented Mr. W. Parsons, retiring Secretary, in the rooms of the Chamber, with an Address and a handsome testimonial consisting of a beautifully embossed silver bowl of Indian workmanship.

THEFT OF SILVER PLATE.

Per s. s. "Persia".

A DARING robbery of silver plate which had been carried to Bombay by the P. and O. s. s. "Persia" is reported. The "Persia" came into Port on Friday, March 1, at 10-45 a.m., and was docked an hour later in the Victoria Dock No. 12 berth. In charge of the Captain was some valuable plate in several wooden boxes, securely fastened. On the "Persia" being docked, the boxes of plate were taken from the vessel and placed in a "pinjra" in No. 13 shed, which is reserved for any valuable objects which the P. and O. mail boats carry. There the boxes remained, the pinjra being securely fastened, and the key in charge of the Captain of the "Persia." The boxes of plate were not a compact property, but were in miscellaneous packing cases, and were consigned to different people. There was little externally to denote the fact that they contained plate; but of course a number of people in the dockyard were aware that anything placed in the pinjra would be of value.

However, on Saturday afternoon it was discovered that the boxes had been rifled, and the whole of their contents were missing, with the exception of a handsome silver gilt presentation bowl, which the thieves were artful enough not to remove, as its possession would be a serious source of embarrassment to them, owing to the unique design and wording on the sides. This the thieves left severely alone, which seems to point to the fact that the robbery was not the work of a novice. It is not known, of course, whether the theft actually took place in Bombay. It is possible the boxes were rifled at the Port of embarkation, but anyhow it is quite possible the plate was never in Bombay. The "Persia" left this Port on March 15th, and the robbery has only recently been discovered. Elaborate enquiries are now being made by the police with the hope of tracing the booty, and through that the thieves. No clue has yet been obtained. The value of the stolen property is not yet notified, but it is believed to be considerable.

ESPERANTO.

[BY DR. JOHN POLLEN.]

I.

Oh! I see what it is! It's a "jumble of all languages—mostly Latin!"

This is the usual exclamation on hearing a few words of the New International Neutral Language spoken. But—

ESPERANTO IS NOT A JUMBLE!

There is no confusion at all about it. It is regular—logical—scientific—eclectic—and its root-words are mostly Indo-European. Indeed Esperanto may be described as a kind of

REFORMED ARYAN.

And as such it ought to commend itself equally to the East and to the West. Many of its roots underlie the Latin roots very much in the same way as Latin roots underlie the English language.

ENGLISH IS "MOSTLY LATIN!"

Take a page out of any English book you like and mark off the words that have not a Latin origin! and you will be surprised to find how very few they really are! English might thus be said to be "mostly Latin" just as Esperanto may be roughly described as "mostly Aryan." There are, however, many Semitic and even Turanian roots in this new neutral language! This is only natural, because the root-structure of "Esperanto" is essentially "*international*" and the Semite and the Mongolian have influenced the languages of the Nations far more than men think.

STRUCTURE OF ESPERANTO.

Doctor Zamenhof (a Russian Pole)—the linguistic genius who 'evolved', *i.e.*, thought out and elaborated, this neutral tongue—and in doing so always kept in view the very simple principle that "most votes carry!" In other words, in selecting the root-word to express any given root-idea Dr. Zamenhof decided by majorities! There is, thus, nothing haphazard or arbitrary or "go-as-you-please" about his selections. The 'most international radical' has been picked out and, unless there happened to be some overwhelming objection (*e.g.*, "like sounds" which might lead to confusion), the word common to most languages has been adopted.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION ABOUT THE WORD FOR "HUSBAND."

Where no two natural or national languages agreed as to the root-word for anything, Doctor Zamenhof either invented a new root or drew upon the half-international language Latin.

He found, for instance, that no two Nations (or for that matter no two women) had the same idea of a "Husband", so he invented a word "Edzo" which implies that it is a thing without which no woman is quite complete—a kind of appendage. And finding it difficult to select a common root for "near" he got as near it as possible by selecting the Latin root "proksima" which really means "very near."

"Oh! then—then this new language of yours is the invention of one man."

Yes! 'but invention' is hardly the right word to use.

ESPERANTO IS NOT AN INVENTION! NOR IS IT WHOLLY NEW.

It is the *life-work* of one man. People are sometimes popularly said "to pick up a language." Dr. Zamenhof did not "pick up" Esperanto! He worked it up! He toiled and laboured at the old materials for years, and then modestly and timorously—with a great hope at his heart—made the product a free gift to the world. He was "hearted by the hope"—(as Tennyson would put it)—that a common international neutral tongue would help the cause of justice and humanity—and tend to re-establish brotherhood amongst all mankind!

It is just twenty years ago since Dr. Zamenhof ventured to publish, at his own expense, his first little book—entitled "An International Language' by Dr. Esperanto. Whence came the name of the new language!

'ESPERANTO' MEANS THE HOPER.'

It is the noun derived from the present participle, active, of the verb "esperi," to hope, and means "the person who hopes"—and this was the nom de-plume selected by Dr. Zamenhof in giving his life-labour of love to the world! It is a happy name for the language which it is hoped will become, in the very near future, the second or help language for all the civilized world!

It does not aspire to be anything but a Help-Language.

It is, in no sense, a "Jacob" or Supplanter, and it is simply ridiculously malevolent to describe it as a tongue that threatens the predominance of English or any Natural or National Language whatever.

ESPERANTO WILL HELP ALL AND HURT NONE.

Being logical and scientific and euphonic it will form an admirable medium for the acquisition of Foreign languages. And the French have already recognised this! With the approval of the Ministry of Public Instruction in France the books are now being published in French and Esperanto for the purpose of teaching French to foreigners, and what has been done in France in this direction can be done in England also.

ESPERANTO SPREADING ALL OVER THE WORLD.

In Japan the merits of Esperanto has been readily recognised and they already hold Esperanto classes and publish Esperanto grammers and magazines in the Tokio University. In America and throughout Great and Greater Britain and all over the continent and into remote corners of Europe and Africa, Esperanto is spreading rapidly! The next (the third) great International Congress of Esperantists is to be opened on the 12th August next at Cambridge when representatives from all parts of the civilized world, including India and Japan, are expected to attend!

These Congresses have proved that oral intercommunications between peoples of the most divers nationalities in this neutral tongue are not merely possible but absolutely easy, and, as the *Times* declares:—

"The whole spirit of these Congresses indicates the necessity that the English-speaking peoples should take a more active part in what is fully proving to be an extension and vast improvement in vigorous international relationships."

COAL RATES ON RAILWAYS.

Reduction for Long Distances.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRAFFIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

The reduction in long distance railways rates for conveyance of coal up-country is beginning to cause a steady flow of mineral traffic into the Punjab.

The lessening of it has effected in the cost of coal in such places as Lahore for more than it counterbalances the phenomenal rise by which the Coal Companies are benefitting by them at pits' mouths.

While Upper India benefits, the result has been however to take away a certain number of wagons that could otherwise have been employed in reducing the scarcity on the Calcutta lines.

"ATBARA" COMMEMORATION AT QUETTA.

Trooping of the Royal Warwick Colours.

PRESENTATION OF THE QUEEN VICTORIA CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, APRIL 8.

The Trooping of the Colours of the Royal Warwicks took place this morning on the Brigade Parade Ground in commemoration of the battle of Atbara in the Soudan.

After the trooping of the Colours, the Queen Victoria Cup, won by the Regiment for the third time, was presented by Lieutenant General Smith, Dorrien who congratulated them on their good shooting.

The Regiment will shortly leave for Peshawar.

PASSENGERS BY THE S.S. IMPERATOR.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's S.S. Imperator from Trieste and Venice yesterday morning:—Mr J. Halperm, Mr Ch. Cooper, Mother Gregory, Mother Mary, Mr O. Suhrawordi, Mr C. F. Taylor.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

AUSTRALIAN NAVAL DEFENCE.

Kanakas at Home.

IMMIGRANTS FOR NORTH AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

[*MELBOURNE, MARCH 24.

THE report for 1906 of the Director of the Naval Forces (Captain W. R. Creswell) on the naval defence of the Commonwealth points out that the present plant and vessels belonging to the Commonwealth are serviceable to an extremely limited extent, their real value being the means they afford of training and instructing the men and officers of the naval forces. The present condition of naval affairs, Captain Creswell states, is purely a transitional stage. The problem now is how to use the existing forces to prepare for the new position that will be reached when the first section of the projected Commonwealth fleet is constructed. These vessels are to be high-class torpedo boats and destroyers suitable for coastal protection and to keep the inter-State trade routes open. There can be no question that this is the best way to begin the well-thought-out scheme. When these vessels, which are to be provided within three years, have been thoroughly tested, and are manned by efficient crews, the other ships, with any improvements that time and experience may suggest, can be built. Meanwhile the old defence vessels which were provided by the various States before federation can be utilised for training the officers and men for new fleet. The naval force requires to be largely strengthened. Captain Creswell dwells justly upon the importance of creating a large naval militia, which with the resources available in the number of seamen engaged in the inter-State trade could be easily done. This branch of the service could be made exceedingly attractive. Much could be accomplished by the establishment of a naval cadet corps corresponding to that of the military cadets. Both in regard to the naval militia and the cadets, local and State associations might be used with valuable effect. Captain Creswell emphasises the idea of self-dependence in Australian naval defence. We must recognise that a great war might interrupt communication with Great Britain, and throw us on our own resources in regard to war material. A beginning might be made in the local production of such material, which would gradually expand until all that is needed would be supplied from local sources. In other industries Australia is becoming independent; only in matters of defence has such a policy been deemed beyond our powers.

WOMEN SUFFRAGE.

A remarkable feature of the returns showing the number of electors for the legislative Council and House of Assembly is the large relative increase of female voters. This applies to both Houses. In 1896 there were on the Assembly roll 78,409 male electors and 59,935 females, while the latest revision shows 97,187 male and 94,124 female. Consequently, against an increase of male voters, numbering 18,778, there is an increase in the eleven years of 34,189 female voters. The Legislative Council roll in 1896 showed only 8,223 female electors, against 37,620 male, while this year the totals are respectively 14,549 and 40,519. Accordingly, while the male electors have increased by only 2,899 in the eleven years, the female have increased by 6,326. The latter increase no doubt includes many faggot-votes, or property qualifications created for women by male relations, but the number of such it is impossible to estimate. The increasing proportion of women voters is singularly at variance with the population figures. In 1896 the numbers of males and females in the State were very nearly equal, there being 173,578 of the former and 171,232 of the latter, whereas the latest estimate shows 200,451 males and 179,794 females.

KANAKAS AT HOME AGAIN.

In January last a statement was made that in connection with the repatriation of Queensland kanakas complications had arisen on account of alleged "high-handed proceedings" on the part of the British Resident in the Solomon Islands when dealing with Federal officers who brought "boys" to the islands. A man who was on board a boat which took 250 kanakas to the Solomons in charge of a Commonwealth official, states that the Resident claimed that once the kanakas reached Gavutu, the Commonwealth authority ceased, and he became responsible for all further action. The Federal officer claimed to be still in command when the kanakas were landed. The Resident asked the agent if he had stated to Mr. Deakin that three previous Federal agents had been ordered off the island. The agent admitted having made the statement, and the Resident then called two of the agents mentioned, who promptly denied that the resident had ever given such instructions to them. The accusing agent was unable to remember the name of the third agent he had referred to, and subsequently he signed a statement admitting his previous assertions to be untrue. "While the above matter was being settled," adds the spectator, "a humorous and unexpected situation arose between the returned kanakas and their brethren, who had come by hundreds in their canoes to see what their friends had brought from over the seas, and if possible to secure some white man's curios for themselves. Considering that amongst the general luggage were to be seen bicycles—bicycles in a country where their is not a patch of level ground a hundred yards in length—accordeons, cricket sets, gramophones, sewing machines, mouth organs, jewharps, and a mountain of other incongruous articles, it will be easily seen that the resident natives had much from which to choose. One occupant of a single canoe selected an accordeon, but its owner objected to hand it over. It was at once forcibly taken, but at the cost of a blow over the head with a waddy. Immediately the excitement blazed men up, and some 500 were spoiling for a fight. The Resident was hastily sent for, and in less than five minutes canoes were darting out for home all over the bay. Cockleshells, family boats, and great war canoes seemed to be racing each other for bare life in all directions. The water was stirred by the broad paddles lustily worked by perspiring savages all animated by one idea, and that to get away from that terrifying emblem of authority, the cane of the Resident. That official is a mild-mannered man, but he knows how to grasp and deal with a situation."

AUSTRALIAN GRAPES FOR NEW ZEALAND.

If the Chief Secretary's visit to New Zealand has accomplished nothing more than the removal of the prejudice existing with respect to the introduction of South Australian grapes into that colony, it will have proved of the greatest advantage to the State. For years past New Zealand Government, justly impressed with the danger of importing the dread scourge of phylloxera, have prohibited Australian grapes from landing on their shores, and rather than run the risk of introducing the disease have been content to pay from 1/ to 7 per lb. for their grapes, grown under artificial conditions. Mr. Kirkpatrick, however, succeeded in convincing the Maorilanders that South Australia is, and always has been, absolutely free from any vine disease, and is, in fact, just as stringent in her regulations prohibiting the importation of grapes, vines, or cuttings from the other States, as New Zealand is. The Chief Secretary so far impressed the authorities that they permitted two tons of South Australian grapes to be sent to the Christchurch Exhibition, and these, we learn, have reached their destination in excellent condition. The horticultural expert, Mr. George Quinn, accompanied the fruit, and no doubt that officer will build a good superstructure to the foundation laid by Mr. Kirkpatrick, with the result that New Zealand scruples will entirely vanish, and a remunerative trade in grapes with South Australia spring up. Such a trade would be of mutual advantages. The New Zealanders would be able to buy better grapes than they can produce at about 6d. per lb., and on the other hand, such a price would pay South Australian growers handsomely. There is plenty of the fruit in this State grown in excess of the requirements for wine-making, for which vigneron would be only too glad to find a market.

IMMIGRANTS FOR NORTH AUSTRALIA.

The Northern Territory has lately come very

* [By telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

Digitized by Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

prominently into public notice. Some little while back in the world's history, when hundreds of families of the Calabrian peasantry were rendered homeless by volcanic activity and seismic perturbations, a number of writers in England, among whom were George Meredith and the Lady who uses "Ouida" as a pen-name, strove to arouse British sympathy on behalf of the sufferers, and to procure public subscriptions for the purpose of taking up land in North Australia, and conveying the Italian refugees thither. It was at the time pointed out that these Calabrian peasants were skilled in many tropical, or, at least, subtropical, cultures, and an imposing list was drawn up, and this included wine, silk, cotton, sugar, tobacco, tea, cocoa, and olive growing. How far all this might have been attainable we do not, of course, known; but certain it is that something along these lines gave every promise of practical issues, as the settlement of New Italy, some 338 miles north of Sydney, on the Richmond River, amply attests. The settlers comprise a number of Italian families who came out with the Marquis de Ray to settle on the island of New Ireland, and who, on the failure of their leader's scheme of colonisation, arrived in the colony in 1881. These immigrants successfully planted a considerable area with white mulberry trees (morus alba), and initiated the industry of silk-production in the region of the Northern Rivers, with fair prospects of its future profitable development.

OUR NORTHERN OUTPOSTS.

Australia's northern outposts are few and far between, and judging by developments of recent years the strongest military settlement for the defence of our Northern possessions will be New Guinea. According to many authorities the conquest of the north of Australia by Asiatics will be peaceful, but there seems a good deal of what may be called unnecessary alarm about this statement, and it may be as well to remind those who make it that fears commonly increase danger. Inside the barren coastal belt of the north are great areas of pasture land and rich mineral fields, whose wealth is at present unexploitable on account of inaccessibility. Railways are poor substitutes for rivers, but they are clearly the necessity of the Commonwealth—perhaps not its immediate necessity, but its ultimate requirement. The best course to protect our continental land near the equator is to secure plenty of possessions amongst the islands to the north of it. Many of these are extremely rich and productive, and would support white garrisons of settlers who would reap the natural wealth in peaceful days, and, increasing in numbers as the years rolled by, constitute a force to be reckoned with in the days when real danger threatened. To attempt to establish military stations on the north of the continent would be an expensive process of doubtful efficacy. Soldiers in hot countries, amid scenes of idleness, degenerate into useless, lazy hulks. We must populate our own outposts in the peaceful way adopted by England in her original extensions of Empire.

THE NEW PROTECTION.

Under the Deakin Government's tariff legislation of 1906, the principle of "protection to the worker" was carried out with respect to harvesters and other agricultural machinery by means of an Excise Act, which provided for the imposition on locally-made machines of half the duty levied on imported machines when local manufactures did not comply with certain labor conditions. The Excise duty under the new law is not imposed on goods made in the Commonwealth under conditions as to remuneration of labor which (a) are declared by resolution of both houses of Parliament to be fair and reasonable; (b) are in accordance with an industrial award under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1904; (c) are in accordance with the terms of an industrial agreement filed under the 1904 Act; or (d) are on application to the Federal Industrial Court declared to be fair and reasonable by the president of that court or any person or persons who compose the State industrial authority, to whom he may refer the matter. This wide and generous boon to the workers was to have come into operation on February 1, when the new import duties applied. Owing, however, to the pressure of work now thrust upon the Attorney-General's Department the regulations under the law could not be got ready by February 1 and now nearly two months later they are still not ready. In these circumstances the Department of Customs has not levied the harvester duties on such of the local manufactures as have not brought themselves under some wages board list or conciliation and arbitration board award. When, however, the regulations have been passed distributed, and gazetted the duties will be impartially collected.

A.

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—When we are remonstrating with others for their faults, there is more pride than sincerity in it and it is not so much for correcting that we reprove as for persuading them that we are free of their defects. Now bureaucratic pride is pride *par excellence*—a powerful blend of the Englishman's overweening characteristic plus that of position; so when he or his organs take to moralising we may be perfectly sure it is his interest which speaks and plays all parts, that of disinterestedness not excepted. Such is the reflection that must naturally come to every thinking individual who has read that *dignified* leaderette this morning in "the leading paper of Asia," Kamtschatka included. What robust common sense and love of fair play the writer displays, for which I understand he is more famous, than for his ability to see beyond the end of his free and independent nose when influencing the late election of the Justices! How he "gets out of his body to think," not letting any personal prejudice or class feeling to come between the problem he is bent over and his mind, considering the case as a jury should upon the evidence alone! With so eminent a diplomatist and so great a power as he, the Thunderer of all Asia, in the forefront of the Caucus, it is a matter of no small wonder how it could have so blundered as to place the amiable head of the Bombay Government in a delicate position! How can one doubt after this that Petrarch is not right when he says: "*Infinita e la schiera degli sciocchi*"? For the official clique to have exercised its influence in the face of the Government Resolution vetoing such a procedure was no light delinquency, despite the sorry ingenuity to explain it away. And this was given a point to by the dictatorial Secretary who drafted the short and sharp reply to the protest made by the Honourable members, who had "no right to come this sort of move" sticking to him in a devil of a manner, as Barnacle Junior would say. Is this how the banner of British prestige—about which every imperious Anglo-Indian raises a cry that it is being draggled no sooner a Captain Winter is brought to book for misbehaving and thinks it best served by screening such offenders and making light of their offences—is to be held high? Are these the friends of good Government and do they expect educated Indians (not of the class of those estimable "Independents") to respect them? Are not they the cause of dwarfing the Government in the eyes of the thinking public? Scorn and superciliousness they had better lay aside, and not plume themselves on their "Magnificent superiority" as they vain gloriously term it, for beside the discoverers of Geometry and Algebra, the constructors of human speech, the parents of philosophy, the prime expounders of religion, the adepts in psychological and physical science, how even the greatest of western biologists and theologians seem dwarfed! However much we may regret the incident, it has served to show one thing clearly, that what the English have to fear most is not the Congresswala nor Indian disloyalty as the arrogant Anglo-Indian himself going at it at a great pace, and riding roughshod over all pledges and principles which make for the stability of the Empire.

PARACELSUS DARIUS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWSE, COMMANDING R. B. V. A.

Bombay, [illegible]

220 [illegible]

Members are requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-Quarters [illegible] for inspection.

223 [illegible] PETITION.

The D. R. P. Competition will be held at the Sayning Battery Apollo Bunder on 20th instant at 2 p.m.

Entries to be in office by morning of the 19th instant.

224 INSTRUCTION.

There will be instruction for the D. R. P. Competitors on Wednesday the 10th instant at 7-30 p.m. at the Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder.

F. [illegible] JENKIN, Lieut., R. A.

Adjutant B. V. A.

THE AUNDH COMMISSION.

The Chief and His Kharbari.

SERIOUS BREACH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, APRIL 6.

THE Commission consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Logan and Mr. C. A. Kincaid, I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Poona, assembled again to-day at 11 a.m. and rose at 1-30 p.m. as further witnesses for the prosecution were not available to-day. Mr. Branson explained to the Court that he had fever and could not proceed with the cross-examination of previous witnesses, and he asked the Court to proceed with further evidence and to allow him to reserve his cross-examination. Mr. Logan said he was sorry to learn that Mr. Branson was ill, but if he was indisposed on Monday he would be made to go on with the cross-examination. Mr. Rao, the Government Pleader for the prosecution, before proceeding to lead further evidence, asked the Court's permission to put in, first of all, the letter from the Political Agent to Mr. Jacob Bapujee Israel, the State Kharbari, wherein he intimates the wishes of the Bombay Government that all disputes between him and the Chief should be referred to the Political Agent by the Kharbari, Mr. Rao, before proceeding with evidence, put in further letters which provided a revelation of the painful situation at Aundh engendered by the differences between the Chief and his Kharbari. Appended are the letters admitted by the Court:—

Camp Kinhai, 3rd December, 1906.

From G. P. Pratinidhi, Chief of Aundh.

To S. R. Arthur, Esquire, Political Agent, Satara.

Sir,—From time to time as occasions have arisen I have, sometimes orally and sometimes by means of letters, explained to you in sincere terms that Mr. Jacob Bapuji does not behave towards me as he as a servant ought to behave. He is steadily growing disobedient and insolent, forgetting the fact that I am the Chief and he is my subordinate. I really fail to know the reason of his disrespectful conduct when as a matter of fact my attitude towards him was friendly and sympathetic from the very beginning. It was a fact which I think needs no mention that ill-feeling existed between me and Mr. Jacob Bapuji before my installation. But when I was installed on the *gadi* by you as the representative of the King-Emperor I thought to myself that to further the real interests of my subjects it was better for me to forget previous personal differences, and so acting in this spirit I actually consented to retain Mr. Jacob Bapuji as the Karbhari in my State for some time to come. The line of conduct which he has preferred for himself is, to say in general terms, to oppose all my orders, to try to represent me to my subordinate officers and servants as an irresponsible somebody to increase his self-importance and to centre all power in himself. If you be kind enough to look to the affairs of other Native States in Southern India, you will not fail to observe that my State is in this respect in an exceptional position. As far as I know I see no State where the Karbhari is such an insolent and disloyal man and the Chief is tolerating him.

(True extract,)
S. R. ARTHUR,
Political Agent, Satara.

From Jacob B. Israel, The Karbhari, Aundh State.

To The Political Agent, Satara, Aundh, 28th August, 1905.

Sir,—I regret very much to have to report that the Chief of Aundh died yesterday at 10-10 a.m. He got an attack of paralysis two months ago and was under the treatment of Dr. Willis, Civil Surgeon of Satara. This unfortunate event has caused much grief to the family of the late Chief and his ryots.

2. After the cremation of his remains I made arrangements of the safe custody of his personal property and have deposited his insignia of office in the State Treasury.

3. I beg to append herewith a Geneological tree of the family and would request you kindly to obtain as early as possible the orders of Government as regards the succession and the installation to the "gadi" of the heir of the late Chief.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) C. JACOB B. ISRAEL,
Karbhari, Aundh State.

Opinion as regards succession to the *gadi* of the Aundh State vacated by the death of Shrimant Parashramrao Shrinivasrao Pandit Pratinidhi on 27th August 1905.

Shrimant Parashramrao has left two sons, two brothers and one nephew. (*Vide* Geneological tree appended.)

By the right——? which vests in the family there is no question that No. 1 Nana Saheb has an undisputed right to succeed to the *gadi*.

The only question is how far he is qualified to succeed.

As far as I am aware there is no apparent physical disability. He is a fairly strong man, perfect in body and is not insane or idiotic.

As to fitness in other respects I feel it necessary to record certain points: Owing to certain unfortunate circumstances connected with his mother's associations he has been in want of education very badly, the result being, that though he knows Marathi well, his knowledge of English is very limited and has no experience. Besides owing to the wild habits of his mother he has been a neglected boy, and has thus acquired an habit of constant associations with harlots and such others, and habits of indulging occasionally in noxious drugs, etc., and is consequently much embarassed pecuniarily.

Such being the circumstances I have grave doubts as to how far the person and the property of the people can be safe if powers uncontrolled are bestowed upon him without trying him and without exercising a certain amount of control.

In the interests of the ryots, therefore whose rights I have carefully protected for more than three years against the demolition of all the good that has hitherto been done, I have to suggest as follows:—

Nana Saheb is intelligent. What evil circumstances now surround him are due to matters which are partly beyond his control. He is not beyond improvement and the sense of responsibility which is now dawning on him may make him quite different from what he has been and so he should be installed to the *gadi* with stipulation that:—

(1) He works at least for 3 years with the advice of the person (Karbhari) who should be an experienced officer of the British Service of tried ability and integrity, selected by the Political Agent and appointed to the post by the British Government, being thus in a position to exercise his independent discretion.

(2) That in the event of a difference of opinion in any matter between him and the Karbhari thus appointed the matter should be submitted for decision to the Political Agent. I have thus every hope that by such association in work as is stated above and by the wholesome control which this arrangement will create Nana Saheb may acquire a better knowledge of English and experience of administrative work on right principles and also taste for better habits and a general love for justice and good behaviour. If by the end of three years satisfactory results as regards his general habits and ways and administrative ability are noticed there will be no harm in allowing his powers being exercised without any such stipulations, as have been mentioned above, though I think that the employment of an efficient Karbhari selected from the British Service is always a desirable condition to maintain in such a State.

If you retain me to work under the circumstances and conditions mentioned above I have no objection. If you will think otherwise any other person may be selected but I beg leave to assert that the person selected must be full trustworthy and of a firm and independent character or else the interests of the people will be at stake. I beg to assure you that my suggestion are made purely for the good of the people in which is naturally involved the welfare of Nana Saheb.

(Sd.) JACOB B. ISRAEL,
Karbhari, Aundh State.

28th August 1905.

SATARA, APRIL 4.

Dear Sir,—I am very sorry I have to trouble you but hope you will excuse.

Since I wrote to you confidentially last time regarding the present Karbhari, Mr. Jacob Bapuji Israel, matters have not improved and it is now high time to mend them. I hope therefore that you will kindly give early consideration to what I am writing below.

I fully appreciate the good intentions of Government in making it necessary to appoint a Karbhari approved by the Government during the early career of a Chief. The Chief himself does not possess sufficient experience at the beginning and the Karbhari is to advise him on important affairs and to show directions in the administrative work, in short to make up for the want of experience of the Chief in discharging the responsible duties of the State.

During the course of five months it is with much regret that I find this noble object altogether frustrated. Many a time I have told you that before my installation good feeling did not exist between myself and the Karbhari, and therefore it would not be possible to pull on smoothly with the administration of the State with him. The relations between the Karbhari and the Chief must be quite smooth, there must be mutual confidence and both must assist each other. But in my case I find that quite reverse is the case. It seems clear to me that the Karbhari is bent upon, carrying matters to a crisis. He has never tried to remove the bad feeling but on the contrary every day it is increasing. Every-time he pursues highhanded policy, never caring for my opinions as if the sole authority is centered in him. It seems clear that what he wants is that the Chief must act as a tool in his hand. The due respect which ought to be shown to superiors he never does. In good administration it is impossible to do without strict discipline and obedience. Mr. Jacob Bapuji seems to be very much in want of these qualities. He is my subordinate and his duty, besides administration, is to advise me only. in matters wherein I may be going astray, but it is not his duty to disobey me in each and every affair. Discipline must begin with him and he must show an example to others. Instead of doing this he shows absolute disregard to me and many times disrespects me. If once tolerated the example will be followed and there will be all chaos. The latest incident of his disrespect is that when I came to Satara to see the Commissioner he knew the purport of my visit and intentionally avoided to accompany me when he had intimation about it. He left Kinhai without asking me, when I was there and especially where he ought to have accompanied me.

Since the G. R. which intimated the sanction of the Government to retain his services as Karbhari, he has changed his course of action and behaves most insultingly towards me, and the principal servants of the State. The Daftedar who is working in the State satisfactorily since the time of my grandfather has requested me either to change him to any other post, not directly subordinate to the Karbhari or to allow him to retire; because he was insultingly reprimanded in an affair of minor importance.

In order to be acquainted with the affairs of the State I had asked the Karbhari to send me all the prakarans, including even those which were to be disposed of by him, but now he has discontinued the practice.

Again many orders have remained unheaded which ought to have been either executed or reported back upon. The Chief cause of this is nothing beyond the intentional act of going against and disobeying my wishes and orders. This causes greatest inconvenience and troubles in administration, and is very much derogatory in keeping my influence and prestige in the State.

Since he took over the charge of the State about 5 years ago, the financial condition of the State is far from satisfactory. The State debt has gradually increased, and has now risen greatly. To defray the debts expenses ought to have been curtailed proportionally, but I find that instead of curtailment, he is the cause of great many additional expenses without which the State would have very well pulled and even the same thing is seen as regards the Rhasgh expenses. During the illness of my father Mr. Jacob had the sole discretion of expenses and within six months has spent more than three-fourths of the sum alloted for the year. It is my misfortune to take up the reins of the State with such heavy debts and start in such hard times of famine. To meet the hard times and the demands of standing debts, I prepared a new budget of expenditure curtailing some unnecessary expenses which resulted in saving Rs. 10,000 a year in administration, without effecting in the least the efficiency and management. But this arrangement the Karbhari has postponed under one pretext or other for account of these and other things I do not think it possible to work with this man any longer. I did not trouble you till now as I thought he would improve his autocratic and overbearing conduct but he is pursuing quite the opposite course; and I do not think there is any hope of improvement hereafter. Besides now he has taken to find faults with me and communicate them to you instead of bringing them to my notice. Under these circumstances it is impossible to work with such an officer, the most important in the State. I hope therefore that you will kindly request Government to take his services back and not to impose on me an officer whom I do not like and in whom I have no confidence and to lend to me the services of any of the following gentlemen:—Mr. M. C. Kelkar, Mamr. Kalvan. Mr. V. B. Naik, Chitnis to the Collector, Sholapur; Mr. Shankerjee Rao, Sathe-Chitnis to the Collector of Satara. Considering the importance of the affair and the present hard time, I hope this receives an early consideration from you.—I am, &c.,

G. P. PANDIT PRATINIDHI,
Chief of Aundh.

Shivram Lingu, Jail Superintendent, was the first witness called. He said: I have been Jail Superintendent for four years. I was in Aundh when Nana Saheb was installed. Nana Saheb came to Aundh for the installation a day before. The Kharbari was standing on one side. The Kharbari went up to see the Chief but the Chief drove on. I was standing near the Kharbari. It appeared that the relations between the Chief and Kharbari were not cordial. After the installation the Chief stayed at Aundh for three or four days. After that he went to Kinhai and lived there. He visited Aundh after that about the 8th or 9th February 1906. On that occasion he visited the jail. The Jailor told me a convict named Pirya was in the jail at this time. The Jailor did not tell me anything about Pirya. At present Pirya is in the jail. I cannot say how long Pirya has been in jail, but I have been seeing him for the last four or five months. In the interval he ran away from the jail. He escaped in February. It was the same month in which the Chief visited the jail.

Q.—Did the Jailor tell you anything about Pirya before the latter escaped?—He did not.

Q.—Where did the Chief put up in February 1906, In the State garden. The garden is about one mile or a mile and a half from Aundh, and about the same distance from the jail. I was examined by the Political Agent at Wai on 4th December 1906.

Q.—Did you say this to the Political Agent "at that time that the Jailor had informed you that Pirya Mang had been called by the Chief with two geese, that he went to the Chief's tent, and that Balku called Pirya and had a talk with him in the presence of the Chief. The Jailor said he asked Pirya on his return what took place and he said he requested to be released?"—I did say this to the Political Agent.

Cross-examination reserved.

Mr. Logan: Did you make enquiry regarding Pirya's escape?—Yes, I did. I made enquiry as to how he ran away and learnt that he ran away at 7 p.m. I went to the place from which he ran away and saw two fetters. I examined the fetters and found the rivets rubbed and a piece of wood put in them. The Thanadar came and I held a panchnama in my presence. After the panchama was made I left for my house. Another enquiry was made at night, but I was present at the time. I came to the conclusion that somebody might have helped Piria to escape.

Mr. Logan: On what grounds did you come to that conclusion?—I heard so in the jail.

Govinda Naika, a sepoy of the Bodyguard of the Chief of Aundh, stated in examination-in-chief:—I was on sentry duty with the Chief. I kept guard at the tent where the Chief lived. One tent was pitched towards the east and the other to the left. I was patrolling before the Chief's tent. The Chief lived in the tent for three days. On the second day of his arrival the Chief stayed in the eastern tent.

Q.—Who came to visit him then?—One Pirya Mang came with two ducks. With Pirya there was a jail warder named Krishna who brought some lucerne. The Chief and Balku came out of the tent and the Chief told the warder to take the lucerne to the horses who were in the shed about 200 yards off. Balku asked Pirya to come near the tent and then they went in. Pirya handed me the geese after Krishna warder went to the horses. I saw Pirya going towards the eastern tent. When he entered Balku dropped the purdah. Pirya was in the tent for about 10 minutes. I asked Pandu, the other sentry, to relieve me. When I was taking off my uniform, I saw Krishna and Pirya leaving. I don't remember if the Chief came out of the tent that day. On the third day the Chief left for Kinhai. I accompanied the Chief to Aundh. The Chief stayed at the "mala" for 2 or 3 days. I was on sentry duty with the Chief. Pirya Mang came to the camp with a pair of ducks. He was followed by Krishna warder. I was patrolling the place at the time. The Chief told Krishna to give the lucerne he had to the horses. Pirya went into one of the tents and remained there for ten minutes. Then Krishna warder and Pirya left together.

Cross-examination reserved.

The case was then adjourned till Monday.

MEDICAL STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

Tenure of Service.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

The Government of India have approved of the tenure of office of the undermentioned Medical Staff appointments at Army and Command Head-quarters being fixed at three years' extensible to five years, as may be deemed expedient. They are thus assimilated in this respect to the rest of the Staff of Army Secretaries, Indian Medical Staff and the Royal Army Medical Corps to the Principal Medical Officer of His Majesty's Forces in Isidia the Sanitary Officers at Army Head-quarters, Personal Assistants to Sanitary Officer, the principal Medical Officer, in the Command, Sanitary Officer and Staff Officers, Army Bearer Corps.

BENGAL FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Handsome Trophy,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 8.

The final tie in the Royal Artillery Bengal Football Tournament between the 3rd and 17th Batteries of the Royal Field Artillery resulted in a win for the former by two goals to nil.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the season both the teams were in excellent physical condition and the game was interesting to the end. The attendance was good.

Colonel Massey presented a handsome silver trophy to the winning team.

SPORTING NEWS.

Though, as far as racing is concerned in the principal centres of India, we are in the off-season. This is by no means an uninteresting period for the jockeys who will before long know their fate as to riding licenses for the coming Poona and Calcutta seasons. Rumours are, of course, rife about all sort of people as was the case last year when so many of those 'certain to be refused' were once more seen in the pig-skin.

Perhaps one of the most interesting of case during the last few years was settled when Canter was given the verdict for the selling plate of the thirteenth extra. The facts of the case are that some time after the race when cash bets were paid out on Court-Martial, he was objected to by the second horse's stable on the grounds of changing ownership and settling on Book bets was postponed. The ruling for such an offence is that the winner shall either be disqualified for that race or the owner fined. The thing the Steward had to find out, it appears, was whether the objection was lodged at the instigation of the winning owner or not. Nothing has apparently come out to suggest otherwise than that he was objected to in the usual manner by Canter's stable and, as a consequence, the first has been disqualified and the race given to Canter, on whom "Book bets" only will be paid without any loss being incurred by Bookmakers or punters as a whole.

Firstly interfered with by the Easter holidays and then by two drawn games in the semi-finals, the Junior Aga Khan Tournament has been somewhat long-drawn-out this year. Some time ago the Byculla Education Society boys qualified for the final and, after the decisive manner in which they disposed of all their adversaries, seemed to have had the Cup safe. Their opponents for this game on Friday were the St. Mary's School boys who had beaten the St. Xavier's School after two drawn games. With the boys of the various competing Schools present, the Elphinstone College ground was very full and during the desperately exciting game that was seen, their enthusiasm was immense. For the major portion of the game the St. Mary's eleven were kept on their defence but so stubbornly did they protect their goal that the opening score made by the Education Society was the only time their goal was penetrated. They soon equalised this goal from a sudden run down and a similar break away in the second half, nicely finished off by a neat centre and shot, gave them the game.

The keenness of the boys is good to see and it is remarkable to what a high pitch they have learnt to play the game These Tournaments are the foundations of our Civilian teams of the future and their increasing popularity speaks well for the even firmer establishment of Hockey in Bombay. The work has mainly fallen on the hands of Messrs. T. A. Savage and H. MacNee, the Principals of the Cathedral High School and Byculla Education Society, respectively, and to them we have to offer congratulations on the greater importance and popularity of this annual Tournament in Bombay.

I am afraid I cannot agree with the remarks made by General Francis at the close of the Secunderabad Boxing Tournament as regards straight-arm hitting. Since the days of Peter Jackson, ideas have changed considerably, and in the opinion of professionals and experts the one object is rapidity of hitting. This, it has been proved, is to be acquired by half-arm work and not the old straight-arm blow which is only used nowadays by a man who wants to make full use of a superior reach to that of his opponent. General Francis is right in objecting to those wild round-arm swings one so often sees and which lands with not a tenth part of the power of a nice, quick and crisp half arm jab. It is the stand up-stiff attitude with the blows straight with the arm fully extended at the finish which any clever man could easily avoid, that have secured for Tommy, the name he has for a fighter, pure and simple and not a clever boxer, despite all the facilities afforded him for training.

REX.

JUBBULPORE RACES.

Last Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, APRIL 6.

All those connected with this Meeting deserve congratulations not only for its success and pleasant progress all through, but for all the careful details. Everything has been up-to-date, and that there is a great future before this fixture is an opinion shared by all who have come here. Jubbulpore, at present, rejoices in a very sporting garrison, and a body of civilian officials, and all these have the interests of racing at heart. A very big function is promised for the Autumn, and all hope that Captain Hughes and Mr. Hallifax may continue to run the racing here. Details:—

Bedouin Plate. Distance—1/2 mile.—Winners Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; and third, Rs. 25. A handicap for Arabs 14-2 and under.

Mr Cooke's Betty, 9st 6lbs.....Mr Durham 1
Captain Mariott's Wily, 10st 8lbs.....Mr Nimmo 2
Mr Scott's Tommy Titus, 8st 3lbs.....Bechan 3

Also ran:—Eager 10st, and Lomond 9st 10lbs.

Betting:—Evens Tommy Titus, 5 to 4 against Wily, 3 to 1 Eager and Lomond, and 5 to 1 Betty.

Won by two lengths; half a length between second and third. Time—56 seconds.

Howabagh Plate. Distance—6 furlongs—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50. and third, Rs. 25. A handicap for ponies.

Mr Locke's Quick Remedy, 10st 7lbs...Mr Tomkinson 1
Mr McCall's Mademoiselle, 9st.....Owner 2
Mr Fail's Gienlea, 8st 12lbs.....Bechan 3

Betting:—3 to 1 against Quick Remedy, and 2 to 1 against the others.

Won in a canter by fifteen lengths; two lengths between second and third. Time.—1min 21secs.

Steward's Purse. Distance—5 furlongs—Winner Rs. 200 second Rs. 50 and third Rs. 25. A handicap for horses.

Mr Scott's Sweet Sound, 12st.....Mr. Tomkinson 1
Major Moore's Half a Crown, 8st. 4lbs.....Mr Brown 2
Mr Heywood's Pylara, 11st. 12lbs.....Mr McCall 3

Also ran:—Caroline 8st. 4lbs.

Betting: Evens Sweet Sound, 6 to 4 against Pylara, 2 to 1 Caroline and 4 to 1 Half a Crown.

Won easily by two lengths, half a length between second and third. Time—1 min 8secs.

The Sessions Cup Distance—1 mile—Winner Rs. 200 presented by H. F. Halifax, Esq., I.C.S., second Rs. 50 and the 3rd Rs. 25. A handicap for horses.

Mr E Bryant's Reinforcement, 11st 6lbs. Mr Tomkinson 1
Captain Hughe's Daroji, 7st. 8lbs.....King 2
Captain Grant's Madeira, 11st. 10lbs.....Owner 3

Also ran—Houtboy 11st. 1lb., Curfew 10st 2lbs. and Dame Fortune 9st 12lbs.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Dame Fortune, 2 to 1 against Reinforcement and 4 to 1 the others

Won easily by one and a half length neck between second and third. Time—1 min 50secs.

Dwarf Steeplechase. Distance About 1½ miles—Winner Rs. 200 second, Rs 50 and third Rs 25. A handicap. Steeplechase for ponies

Mr Halifax's Black Pearl, 12st.....Mr McCall 1
Mr Resseltine's Rosleaf, 10st. 4lbs...Captain Johnson 2
Mr Willen's Duchess, 9st 8lbs.....Northmore 3

Betting:—7 to 4 on Black Pearl, 6 to 4 against Duchess and 3 to 1 Rosleaf.

Won by two lengths; ten lengths between second and third. Time—1min 46 2-5secs.

Produce Plate. Distance—1 mile—Winner, Rs 10 second Rs 50; and third Rs 25. A handicap for Arabs and C. B's 14-1 and under.

Mr. Cooke's Betty, 9st 8lbs.....Taylor 1
Mr. Scott's Bahar, 9st. 11lb.....Bechan 2
Capt. Hill's Cinque Ports 10st. 7lbs.....Capt Johnson 3

Also ran—Nowar, 9st 8lbs.

Betting:—Evens against Bahar and 3 to 1 against the others.

Won by a length, same distance between second and third. Time—1min 50 3-5secs.

Consolation race. Distance—5 furlongs—Winner, Rs. 200, second, Rs. 50 and third Rs. 25. A handicap for ponies that have run at the meeting and up to the time of starting have never won a flat race value Rs. 50 or over.

Capt Walwyn's Briar Rose, 11st 7lbs .....
....Capt. Johnson } Dead
Capt Grant's Audrey 10st 12lbs.....Taylor } heat.
Mr Willan's Duchess, 10st 8lbs.....Capt Hughes 3

Also ran—Banzai, 8st.

Betting:—3 to 1 Audrey and Briar Rose, and 6 to 1 the others.

Briar Rose and Audrey dead-heated eight lengths from Duchess. Time—1min 15secs.

In the run off Briar Rose won by three lengths.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

THE CROOKED WAY

BY

WILLIAM LE QUEUX,

Author of "Whatsoever a Man Soweth," "In White Raiment," "Of Royal Blood," "Whoso Findeth a Wife," "The Day of Temptation," &c., &c.

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CHAPTER XXVIII.—BREAKING CLOUDS.

"Leaving London eleven, meet me Kentford one-twenty four. Edith."

Such was the message put into Bob's hands an hour or two later.

"That's all right. I'm sure she will be better down here out of the way of all gossip and the rumours that are sure to be flying about town this afternoon."

He was sitting beside Dowse when the servant brought the envelope in to him, and at the sound the old man opened his eyes.

"Is there anything you want, James?" asked Bob.

"No, sir, only is Master Roy—"

"Never mind Master Roy, we'll talk about him later on. Are you comfortable, no pain?"

"No sir, I can't feel anything, I don't think I'm hurt really, and if you'd tell me—"

"Now James, I've got the doctor's orders that you are to be kept quiet, so if you don't stop I shall leave you."

"Then I'll get up," and again there was that curious look in his eyes which Bob had noticed before as he moved his arms to raise himself. Bob prepared to stop him, but it was unnecessary, Dowse was powerless. No babe could have been more helpless, and he recognised the fact as he gave vent to an exclamation of anger and disappointment.

"You'll do yourself harm, James, if you go on like that, and then what will Master Roy say to me? Try and get well as soon as you can, or the squire will miss you. I shall be back again soon meanwhile you must keep still. Master Roy would wish it," and Bob left him to see to the squire.

It was some hours later that on his way to Kentford Station, he was astonished to see Inspector Deaborough walking towards him.

"Good-morning, Mr. Mackinlay," he said with a smile on his face.

"Why, Desborough! What on earth brings you down here? You're not in our case."

"In one sense, no, sir, in another I am."

"I don't understand. I suppose you know what has happened? You fellows have such a way of getting information."

"Oh, yes, I know, and it was through me—and you, sir, that it did happen."

"Me?"

"Yes. You, sir."

"Desborough, you've been rounding on me, though I don't see how. At any rate if you have, I tell you plainly I don't think it was fair."

"Praps not, but I had to do it. You see I've my duty to perform before all things, and I do it come what may. I don't say but what you've helped us fellows many times, but for all that when something comes in my way I'm bound to make the most use I can of it, though you may not be pleased."

"But I never gave you a hint of where Mr. Royston was."

"Yes, you did, sir, in a way."

"How? He's caught now, so it doesn't matter your telling me."

"Ah, no, not a bit. It was like this. The evening before last when I was with you with those photo's you made a remark or two that set me thinking, and then a letter came for you, and while you read it you threw the envelope on the table, and I read the postmark 'Kentford.' I saw that letter meant a lot to you, and putting two and two together, I settled it would be just as well to have your movements watched and—"

"You don't mean I was shadowed yesterday?"

"Every step of the way."

"Well, I'll be hanged. You men deserve greater credit than you get. And so my friend may put his arrest down to me?"

"Yes, sir, he may. But we should have had him in a day or two without you, so it does not make much difference after all. And between you and me it is the best thing that could have happened, for in spite of what the public may and does think, we haven't a great case. Let him have a sharp lawyer and good counsel, and we shall be whipped."

"You think so?"

"I know it, but don't go and give me away, sir. I tell you more than perhaps I ought, but you're privileged, you see."

"Not very privileged when you use my envelopes to catch my friends, eh, Desborough?" said Bob with a laugh, for the inspector's words had cheered him a good deal. "But why are you down here since this is not your case?"

"In a way it's mixed up with what I've got in hand, and I thought I might come across something in your case, that might help mine. You're on your way to the station to meet a lady. If you don't mind I'll go with you."

"Desborough, you're the devil," said Bob stopping aghast.

"No, sir, not quite," said the officer, pleased a this tribute to his acuteness, "You have forgotten that there is a telegraph office here."

"Of course I had forgotten, well, I don't mind, I've got nothing to hide now, and I'm sure Miss Clifford has not. And if we had you'd have it out of us by some means, I'm certain. But one thing I will ask you, let me meet her first and break Mr. Royston's arrest to her, and then, after a while you can say what you want, she's coming up to the Hall

"Of course, sir, I don't want to intrude, I'll do as you suggest. I think the train's coming in now, so farewell for the present," and the inspector disappeared as Bob entered the station.

The train was hardly at a standstill when Edith sprang on to the platform.

"Oh Bob, Roy's caught, you need not tell me, I know it. I knew it when I saw your wire."

"Yes little woman, it's true. He was arrested last night, and taken up to London this morning."

"Then I shan't see him. Oh my poor darling, and I thought I should be with him," and the sorely tried girl broke down and burst into a violent fit of weeping. The train had gone on and there was no one on the platform. Bob led her to a seat and did not attempt to stop her. He knew tears would afford her relief, and that she would be more composed afterwards.

At length she regained command over herself and looked up saying:

"Forgive me Bob, but I could not help it, I have had no one to talk to and the strain has been awful. Now tell me all about it, where are you taking me?

"To Roy's home. I thought it would do you good to be down here where he has been so lately and among the things he loved so well, and I will take you back myself." And as they walked along the lane he gave her an account of what had passed since he had parted from her the previous morning.

Many were the questions with which she plied him, entering into every particular in any way affecting her dear one, and he told her everything, and how he himself had been working on the finger marks he had found in her office and on the Florence Journal "La Nazione" only in the end to discover he had followed a false scent and that his time and labour had been thrown away and he was now as much in the dark as ever.

He had given orders for lunch to be ready on his return and prevailed on her to eat something and have a little wine before she saw Desborough, for he had gently informed her of the coming interview.

There had been no change in James during his absence and beyond his voice being a little stronger he found him just as he had left him

By the time they had finished lunch Desborough was announced, and by Bob's direction was shown in at once.

After expressing his sympathy with Edith on Mr. Roy ton's arrest, and his hope that he would quickly be a free man again, he continued.

"There are one or two questions I should like to as you, Miss Clifford, in connection with another matter. Have you received a letter from a former friend of yours at Lyons, a Mademoiselle Victoria Lody?.

"Yes, a letter that I can make neither head nor tail of.

"It was about some young man calling on you?"

"Yes, but she gave no name, and no one has been."

"You're sure of that?"

"You were to ask Miss Baker if she had ever left the office empty, if you remember, Edith," interposed Bob.

"Yes, and I did, and she admits that she remembers one day going to Rowe and Green's office with the floor below with some work without fastening our door, but she was away only a minute or two and when she came back it was just as she had left it."

"And you have had no more letters, have you?"

"None, and I haven't answered that one. When I lived in Lyons, Victoria Lodi was always said to be mixed up in some secret societies, though people laughed at her as not being quite right in her head still for all I know there may have been some truth in it, and having no wish to have anything to do with that kind of thing, I shall drop her altogether."

"You will not be troubled any more by her, Miss Clifford. She was a dangerous woman, and is now in the hands of the police at Florence."

"You don't say so. Then there was something in that letter?"

Yes. We have the young man in custody now waiting to be transferred to the Italian police. Ferrari has been wanted for some time.

"Ferrari!" exclaimed Bob. "Why that is the man I thought had murdered Mrs. Inwood, and to whom I have been trying to bring home the crime, and he explained the reasons for his belief! and the manner he had gone to work. When at last he stopped, Desborough said with a quite smile:

"Ah, Mr. Mackinlay you will have to take a few lessons from us yet I see."

"I shall, Inspector, or better still, give up the game. Everyone had best stick to his own last; he won't do much good at anyone else."

"And that's all you know about the affair, Miss Clifford?" continued Desborough, turning again to Edith.

"Absolutely."

"And yet his friend young Masson called on you too?"

"Masson. Oh, yes, he came certainly, but he knew us in Lyons. He saved my life there, and being in London he called, but I have seen nothing of him since I heard of him posing as young de Clinchamp, Mrs. Inwood's brother."

"Did you know Raoul de Clinchamp?

"Not even by sight. I think he had left the place before we went there."

"That young man is more fortunate than he deserves to be. He ought to be in prison now, but Mr. Inwood refuses to prosecute. It is a painful subject with him. I was after the young scamp that night I met you in Claxton Street, Mr. Mackinlay."

"Yes, I thought so, and I was after Ferrari at the same time."

"They nearly slipped through our fingers, but I got in touch with them later,